FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 JANUARY 1984

Egypt

Egypt has accepted the ICO cali to resume its membership, President Husni Mubarak announced in remarks reported by MENA after meeting with a visiting ICO delegation headed by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure. While Egypt is committed to the ICO "framework" and charter, and is performing its duty toward Islamic issues and honoring its commitments, he said, "there is absolutely nothing in this that harms its sovereignty." Former Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, in an interview with IDF Radio, said Mubarak's remarks mean that Egypt is rejoining unconditionally and without contradicting its treaty obligations to Israel.

PLO

Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, denied reports of "deep disagreements" between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and other members of the Fatah Central Committee over the results of the ICO summit in Casablanca and 'Arafat's recent African tour, KUNA reported. According to reports obtained by KUNA, some Fatah Central Committee members had accused 'Arafat of returning to "unilaterally making decisions" by not informing his colleagues in advance of his intention to undertake the tour.

Meanwhile, 'Arafat arrived in Rabat on 30 January, SPA announced. He is to discuss the resumption of Egypt's ICO membership with King Hassan and Sekou Toure, KUNA added.

In a separate development, the Libyan People's Bureau in Madrid has received "definite and reliable" information that "elements belonging to the 'Arafat group" are going to assassinate the secretary of the Bureau and secretary of the JANA office in Madrid, according to Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio.

Lebanon

Casualties — A U.S. Marine died of wounds received in fighting around Beirut airport on 30 January, Beirut radio reported. The clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio accused the Marines of "indiscriminate" shelling of the southern suburbs in which 1 person was killed and at least 15 others were wounded, including a number of children.

Earlier, the clandestine Voice of Truth radio claimed that Phalangist military commander Fadi Afram was "seriously wounded" in an assassination attempt staged during a meeting of displaced Christians from Dayr al-Qamar.

Lebanese-Syrian Summit — President Amin al-Jumayyil will meet with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad "very soon" to discuss the Lebanese crisis, Jidda radio reported citing WAKH.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Interview — Libya has tried to convince GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei not to attack the French forces in Chad, but "at present we cannot control him" and "neither can we convince him not to attack the French forces," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated in an interview with Paris radio. While admitting that Libyan advisers are training Goukouni's forces, Al-Qadhdhafi said Libyan troops will not fight French forces unless Libya acquiesces in Goukouni's request to send in troops to "balance" French support for Chadian President Hissein Habre's forces. He denied that a Libyan SAM-7 was responsible for the recent downing of a French Jaguar in Chad and called for a peaceful solution involving "all parties, whether Libyan, French, or Chadian."On Arab affairs, Al-Qadhdhafi asserted that Egypt's return to the ICO depends on its renunciation of the Camp David accords. He also said that Yasir 'Arafat is free to come to Libya as a Palestinian citizen, "but we will receive him only in this capacity."

Coup Attempt — Some 27 officers and soldiers were executed after participating in an abortive coup attempt against Al-Qadhdhafi's regime on 29 December 1983, INA reported citing the Paris magazine *AT-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH*.

Israel

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in a speech reported by Jerusalem radio, said the main obstacle to an agreement with Lebanon is the Syrian Government, which pursues an "intransigent and aggressive policy" toward Lebanon and Israel. A "strong posture" must be adopted in the face of Syria's "obstruction," the prime minister stated.

Jordan

Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat outlined the government's priorities in a policy statement delivered on 30 January and broadcast by Amman radio. Jordan does not regard the Palestine question as a "political card" or a "mere humanitarian issue" with which it sympathizes, the prime minister stated, but views it as "its primary fateful issue" on which it builds its existence, stability, and security.

Concerning Arab relations, the prime minister stressed his government's commitment to work for the "consolidation of Arab solidarity" and to call on "fraternal Arab countries" to adhere to dialogue, cooperation, and coordination. Every Arab country should work within the framework of the Arab League, 'Ubaydat added, and harmful "contradictory axes" and "fragmentation" among Arab nations should be removed. The Jordanian Government "welcomes the opening of doors for Egypt's return," the prime minister said, foiling the "enemy's" scheme to isolate Egypt from "its nation."

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 021 *31 January 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Lebanese, Syrian Presidents To Hold Summit *[Jidda]* ..... A 1
Jallud Meets Junblatt, Fatah Dissidents in Tripoli *[Damascus]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Returns to Tunisia After Romanian Visit *[SPA]* ..... A 1
'Deep Disagreements' Reported Among Fatah Members *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
Al-Hasan Denies Reports *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
PLO's Al-Wazir Arrives in Amman 30 Jan *[AD-DUSTUR 31 Jan]* ..... A 1
Further Details *[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT]* ..... A 2
Husayn-'Arafat Meeting Reportedly Postponed *[AL-QABAS 29 Jan]* ..... A 2
Iraq, Pakistan Foreign Ministers Arrive in Rabat *[Rabat]* ..... A 2
Tal'at Ya'qub on Storming of PLF Offices in Syria *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
Salah Khalaf Confers With PDRY President 26 Jan *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
PLO's Khalil al-Wazir on Egypt's Positions *[QNA]* ..... A 3
Baghdad PLO Radio Reports Resistance Actions ..... A 3
Military Headquarters Explosion ..... A 3
Military Patrol Attacked ..... A 3
Convoy Attacked ..... A 3
Klibi Says Arab Summit To Be Held as Scheduled *['UKAZ]* ..... A 3
Arab League Condemns Herzog African Visits *[INA]* ..... A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Justice Ministers End Talks, Issue Statement ..... C 1
Trade Surplus Drop for 5 GCC Countries Reported *[GULF DAILY NEWS 31 Jan]* ..... C 1
Oil Slick Described as Still 'Much in Evidence' *[ARAB TIMES 29 Jan]* ..... C 1

KUWAIT

National Assembly Delegation Returns From PDRY ..... C 1
ARAB TIMES on East-West Conflict, Egypt's Return *[29 Jan]* ..... C 2
29 Jan ARAB TIMES Column ..... C 2

OMAN

Official on Iranian Threats, Ties to USSR *[Kuwait AL-ANBA' 29 Jan]* ..... C 3
Sultan Receives Message From Jordan's Husayn ..... C 3

QATAR

AL-'ARAB Views Chancellor's Visit to Israel ..... C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

UK Defense Minister Continues Visit ..... C 4
Prince 'Abdallah Receives Visitor ..... C 4
Defense Minister Hosts Banquet ..... C 4
Crown Prince 'Abdallah Receives Fatah's An-Natshah ..... C 4
Ministerial Council Holds Regular Session ..... C 4

EGYPT

More Reportage on ICO Delegation Visit ..... D 1
Cairo on High-Level Contacts ..... D 1
Mubarak Confirms Membership Resumption ..... D 1
Delegation Departs 30 Jan ..... D 1
Mubarak, Numayri Exchange Cables on ICO Resumption ..... D 1
Reportage on President Mubarak's Africa Tour ..... D 2
Leaves Cairo 31 Jan ..... D 2
Muhyi ad-Din Comments on Tour ..... D 2
Yugoslav Defense Minister Arrives in Cairo ..... D 2
More on Visit ..... D 2
Laylah Congratulatory Cable to Jordan's Al-Fayiz ..... D 2
Journalist Selection for U.S. Visit Criticized *[AL-AHALI 25 Jan]* ..... D 2

IRAQ

Five Iranian Naval Targets Detroyed 31 Jan ..... E 1
Communique No 1,357 on 29-30 Jan Activities ..... E 1
Oil Minister Returns From Visit to Kuwait ..... E 1
Further Reportage on Indonesian Trade Minister ..... E 1
Meets With Finance Minister ..... E 1
Meets With Ramadan ..... E 1
Departs Baghdad 31 January ..... E 1
Information Minister Returns From Djakarta ..... E 2
Central Bank Governor Leaves For Turkey 29 Jan ..... E 2
INA Reports on 29 Dec Abortive Coup Attempt in Libya *[Paris AT-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH]* ..... E 2

JORDAN

Prime Minister Presents Policy Statement ..... F 1
'Ubaydat Sets Date for Parliamentary Elections ..... F 4
King Addresses West Bank Delegations 30 Jan ..... F 4
King Presides Over Cabinet Meeting 29 Jan ..... F 5
Foreign Minister on Al-Aqsa Mosque Incident ..... F 5
AR-RA'Y on Pipeline Agreement With Iraq *[31 Jan]* ..... F 5
Foreign Minister Receives Finnish Official ..... F 5
Al-Mastri Receives French Official 28 Jan ..... F 6
Official Leaves, Arrives in Damascus ..... F 6
AD-DUSTUR Praises Kohl's Stand in Israel ..... F 6
Crown Prince Returns From Britain 30 Jan ..... F 6
Bank Governor on Measures for Foreign Banks *[AR-RA'Y 28 Jan]* ..... F 6
PLO's Assets *[AD-DUSTUR 28 Jan]* ..... F 8
Further Report *[JORDAN TIMES 28 Jan]* ..... F 8

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad Exchange Views on Situation ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil Chairs Meeting on Security Plan ..... G 1
Reportage on Al-Wazzan, Soviet Envoy Meeting ..... G 1
Al-Wazzan Makes Statement ..... G 1
Soldatov on Soviet Position ..... G 1
Reportage on Salim's Arrival in Italy ..... G 1
To Meet Various Officials, Pope ..... G 1
More on Visit ..... G 1
Reportage on Fighting Involving U.S. Forces ..... G 2
Marines Shell Hayy as-Sullum *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Marines Target of Shelling ..... G 2
Marine Wounded by Sniper ..... G 2
Wounded Marine Dies ..... G 2

Aircraft Overfly Beirut 31 Jan ..... G 2
More Reportage on Security Situation ..... G 2
Army Repulses Infiltration Attempt ..... G 2
Beirut on 31 Jan Clashes ..... G 2
Progressive Socialist Party Radio Testing ..... G 2

SYRIA

Khaddam Receives French Official 29 Jan ..... H 1
Foreign Minister Receives Finnish Official ..... H 1
Ba'th Official Receives U.S. News Delegation ..... H 1
Jordanian Parliamentary Move, Other Actions Viewed ..... H 1

ISRAEL

Reportage on Visit by Australian Minister ..... I 1
Shamir, Hayden Discuss Settlements ..... I 1
Hayden Discusses Sinai Force ..... I 1
Shamir on Syrian Intransigence ..... I 1
U.S. Envoy Rumsfeld Arrives for Talks ..... I 1
U.S. Agriculture Secretary Block Arrives ..... I 1
Tours Agricultural Sites 29 Jan ..... I 2
DIE WELT Reports Shmuelevitz Interview *[28-29 Jan]* ..... I 2
Jerusalem Television Sums Up Kohl's Visit ..... I 3
DPA on Israeli Talks, Jidda Communique ..... I 3
DPA on Kohl 'Negotiations' ..... I 4
DAVAR Sees 'Negative Result' in Kohl Visit *[31 Jan]* ..... I 4
French External Relations Ministry Official Arrives ..... I 5
Government Agrees Not To Criticize Jordan Force ..... I 5
Tzipori Denounces Jordan Plan ..... I 5
Government To Prepare Multiyear Economic Plan ..... I 5
Two Arrested, Released in Attack on Temple Mount ..... I 6
Jews Suspected ..... I 6
Labor Party Condemns Attack *['AL HAMISHMAR 30 Jan]* ..... I 6
RAKAH Secretary Sums Up Delegation's Moscow Visit ..... I 6
RAKAH's George Tubi Interviewed *['AL HAMISHMAR 30 Jan]* ..... I 7
UNIFIL To Take Over Areas Vacated by IDF ..... I 7
Ambush in Lebanon Breaks 4-Week Calm ..... I 8
IDF Casualties Reportedly Higher Than Published *['AL HAMISHMAR 31 Jan]* ..... I 8
No Causalties, Damage in Gaza Strip Explosion ..... I 8
Ben-Eli'ezer Meeting West Bank Leaders ..... I 8
Nabulus Youth Killed by Border Police ..... I 8
Two Nabulus Youths Wounded ..... I 8
Curfew on Nabulus, Balatah ..... I 8
Former 'Anabata Mayor Receives Full Release ..... I 8
AL-FAJR on West Bank Representation *[25 Jan]* ..... I 9
Druze Demonstrate at U.S. Tel Aviv Embassy ..... I 9
Increase in Druze Requests For Citizenship ..... I 9
Bedouin Youths Reported Volunteering for IDF *[DAVAR 31 Jan]* ..... I 9
YEDI'OT AHARONOT Welcomes Reagan Candidacy ..... I 10
Poll Indicates Support for Government on Security *[THE JERUSALEM POST 27 Jan]* ..... I 10

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Sahel Drought Control Committee Meets in Niger *[Niamey]* ..... P 1
OAU's Onu on Nuclear Threat, Pan-African Force *[Accra]* ..... P 1
OAU Liberation Committee To Meet in Tanzania *[Accra]* ..... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Syria's Khaddam Departs After Brief Visit *[Damascus]* ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Chad, France *[Paris]* ..... Q 1
'Arafat Group Said Planning Murder of Libyans ..... Q 4
Visiting Fatah Rebel Leaders Meet With Officials ..... Q 4
Lebanon's Walid Junblatt Visits for Talks ..... Q 4
Meeting With Major Jallud ..... Q 4
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Junblatt ..... Q 4
Foreign Minister Al-'Ubaydi on Events in Chad *[Paris]* ..... Q 4
UN Delegate Denies U.S. Citizens at Risk ..... Q 5
JANA Comments on Reagan State of Union Message ..... Q 5

MAURITANIA

Algerian, Malian Foreign Ministers Arrive for Visit ..... Q 5
Algeria's Ibrahimi Makes Statement ..... Q 5
Meetings, Talks Held ..... Q 6

MOROCCO

Guinean Islamic Committee Head Arrives for Talks ..... Q 6
Hassan Receives Committee Members ..... Q 6

SUDAN

Egypt's Abu Ghazallah, Delegation Visit ..... Q 6
Arrival 28 Jan ..... Q 6
Numayri Receives Ghazalah ..... Q 7
At-Tayyib Receives Ghazalah, Delegation ..... Q 7
Ghazalah Departs With Message ..... Q 7
At-Tayyib Comments on Ethiopian Border Incidents ..... Q 8
Tunisian Official Departs After 3-Day Visit ..... Q 8

WESTERN SAHARA

Official Comments on Recent Events in Morocco ..... Q 8

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Rebel Radio Reports Recent Military Actions *[Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front]* ..... R 1
Civilians Massacred in Bale ..... R 1
134 Government Soldiers Killed ..... R 1
'Surprise Attack' in Adigala ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Ethiopian Air Attack on Borama Reportedly Kills 40 ..... R 1
Refugees Said Fleeing To Escape Conciption *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Executive Committee Appoints New Zanzibar President ..... R 1
Details of Jumbe Resignation ..... R 2
U.S. Envoy Crocker Arrives for 3-Day Visit ..... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Habre Departs Ndjamena for Niger Summit 29 Jan ..... S 1
Clash With ANL Clarifies France's 'Gendarme' Mission *[Radio Bardai]* ..... S 1
UN Called On To Replace France, Libya in Chad ..... S 1

ZAIRE

Egyptian President Mubarak Arrives in Kinshasa ..... S 1
Mobutu Visits Interior, Receives Bongo Envoy ..... S 1
Lomponda Receives Foreign Military Officials ..... S 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Common Currency With Upper Volta Suggested ..... T 1

GUINEA-BISSAU

Portugal To Cooperate in Construction, Training ..... T 1

NIGER

Kountche Receives Mauritanian, Italian Officials ..... T 1

NIGERIA

Buhari on Civil Service, Role of Traditional Rulers ..... T 1
Buhari Calls For 'Ethical Reorientation' in Education ..... T 2
Guinea's Toure Calls For More Support for ECOWAS ..... T 2

TOGO

President Eyadema Welcomes Perez de Cuellar ..... T 2
Press Conference Given ..... T 3
Guinea's Toure Holds Talks With Eyadema, Departs ..... T 4
Communique Issued ..... T 4
Gabonese Minister Arrives With Message From Bongo ..... T 5

UPPER VOLTA

Joint Commission With Benin Issues Communique ..... T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Messages From Envoys ..... U 1
Andropov, Thatcher Notes Delivered ..... U 1
Message From SDAR's Abdelaziz ..... U 1
Frontline States Seen More Accommodating Toward RSA *[Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel]* ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

President Masire Returns From Zambia Visit ..... U 1
Opposition Party Granted Permit To Demonstrate 4 Feb ..... U 2

LESOTHO

Spokesman Insists RSA Continues Secret Meetings ..... U 2
RSA Agrees To Continue Study of Water Project ..... U 2
Finance Minister, Irish Official Leave for SADCC ..... U 2

MALAWI

U.S. Envoy Crocker Meets With Banda During Stopover ..... U 3

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Message Urges Frelimo 'Brothers' To Surrender *[Voice of Mozambique National Resistance]* ..... U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Prime Minister 4nnounces Disengagement in Angola ..... U 3
Crocker Reportedly Conveyed Message From Angolans ..... U 4
United States Given Assurances on Nuclear Sales *[Umtata Capital Radio]* ..... U 4
Indian Party's Backing of Elections Scored ..... U 4

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Meets Crocker, Criticizes U.S. RSA Policy ..... U 5
Kaunda Says Delay on Namibia Builds Soviet Influence ..... U 5
Contact Group's Results Said 'Not Encouraging' ..... U 5
Mundia Discusses Drought with UN Official ..... U 5

ZIMBABWE

Government's Mineral Agreement With USSR Assailed *[Radio Truth]* ..... U 6
Rapid Deployment Unit Said Being Built in Harare *[Radio Truth]* ..... U 6

Lebanese, Syrian Presidents To Hold Summit

GF310704 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] It was reported in Beirut that a summit will be held between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil very soon. Quoting Lebanese official sources, WAKH reported that the agreement to hold this summit was reached during a telephone conversation which took place between them the day before yesterday. The source added that the two presidents agreed to discuss all issues and problems pending between them, foremost of which is extricating Lebanon from its crisis. The source went on to say that preliminary contacts will take place in a few days in order to finalize the agenda for the upcoming summit.

Jallud Meets Junblatt, Fatah Dissidents in Tripoli

JN292030 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Tripoli — A meeting was held in the Libyan capital today attended by 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan 1 September Revolution; Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party; Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa], Qadri [Samih Kuwayk], abu 'Ali Mahdi, and Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, members of the revolutionary uprising within the Fatah movement. The meeting was also attended by Talal Naji, PLO Executive Committee member and assistant secretary general of the PFLP-GC.

During the meeting, the participants reviewed and discussed the current circumstances in the Arab arena and in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas in particular in light of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught on the Arab region and also in light of the danger that the treacherous 'Arafatist method represents in these circumstances against the destiny and future of the Arabs' primary cause, the Palestine cause.

'Arafat Returns to Tunisia After Romanian Visit

LD292119 Riyadh SPA in English 1915 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Tunis, Jan 29, SPA — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) returned here today from Bucharest at the end of a two-day visit to Romania during which he held talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu about the Palestine cause in particular. 'Arafat's visit to Romania came in the wake of his tour of a number of African countries including Senegal, Gambia, and Guinea for similar talks.

'Deep Disagreements' Reported Among Fatah Members

LD301935 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1807 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Tunis, 30 Jan (KUNA) — Members of the Fatah Central Committee, who are present in Tunis, held a meeting today attended by Yasir 'Arafat, during which they discussed the results of the fourth Islamic summit conference held in Casablanca, Morocco. They also discussed the results of 'Arafat's recent tour of Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, and Romania.

There are reports from the Central Committee meeting about [word indistinct] deep disagreements [word indistinct] points of view between Yasir 'Arafat and other members of the Central Committee over the assessment of the results of the Islamic summit and of 'Arafat's recent tour. These reports, obtained by KUNA, state that some committee members have accused 'Arafat of not informing his colleague committee members in advance of his intention to undertake this tour, which left these members with the impression that 'Arafat has returned to unilaterally making decisions without consulting the Central Committee.

During the meeting the problem of speaking for the PLO and the Fatah Central Committee was also highlighted. The organization's head of information and member of the Fatah Central Committee, Khalid al-Hasan, declined to be a spokesman for the organization and the Central Committee because WAFA yesterday described the editor of *FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH*, Mr Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, who is close to 'Arafat, as "the official PLO Spokesman." Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman told newsmen later today that the Fatah Central Committee will hold another meeting on 10 February. WAFA reported that the Fatah Central Committee discussed current preparations for holding the forthcoming Fatah general conference, but did not fix a date for it.

It has been decided that 'Arafat will go to Morocco later this evening to discuss with Moroccan King Hassan II and Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure the resumption of Egypt's membership of the ICO. He will then tour certain African countries which he did not visit in his recent tour.

Al-Hasan Denies Reports

LD301945 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1917 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Tunis, 30 JAN (KUNA) — Khalid al-Hasan, head of the PLO Information Department and member of the Fatah Central Committee, denied here this evening reports on "the existence of deep disagreement in points of view between 'Arafat, and some Fatah Central Committee members on how to assess the results of the Islamic summit conference and of 'Arafat's recent African tour." Al-Hasan told KUNA that "the Central Committee meeting today was very brief, which did not enable them to discuss any subject... this is what made them adopt a resolution on 10 April." [date as received]

PLO's Al-Wazir Arrives in Amman 30 Jan

JN310905 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 31 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — Khalil al-Wazir [Abu Jihad], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution's forces and member of the Fatah Central Committee, arrived in Amman last night after consultations with the Palestinian leaders and after attending the Fatah Central Committee meetings that were held yesterday under Yasir 'Arafat and in the presence of the Central Committee members.

In a statement to *AD-DUSTUR*, Abu Jihad said: During the meetings, the Central Committee discussed the reports presented by Yasir 'Arafat on the results of the Islamic summit meetings,

in addition to the results of his visits to Senegal, Guinea, Gambia, Morocco, and Romania. He added that the committee decided that 'Arafat should resume his tour with visits to more African states in order to contain the consequences of the Israeli expansion in Africa. He pointed out that at the beginning of this tour, 'Arafat will visit Algeria and Morocco. Later, 'Arafat will visit the Arab Gulf states, beginning with Kuwait.

Abu Jihad said that he briefed the committee on the results of his talks with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, and other Jordanian officials, in addition to the Palestinian people's situation in the occupied territories.

Regarding Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Amman, Abu Jihad said: This visit will take place in the middle of February. He said that the date has been fixed in light of the consultations that have taken place. He added that this visit might be preceded by meetings of a Palestinian delegation that will visit Amman.

Abu Jihad explained that the committee has discussed the Palestinian, Arab, and international situations that surround the Palestinian struggle, and the continuous conspiracies of the Libyan and Syrian regimes and their tools against the revolution's unity and the PLO's legitimacy and march. Abu Jihad added: The committee has studied the steps to be taken to complete the arrangements and preparations for the PNC's coming session at the proper time and to resume the contacts in this regard.

Abu Jihad said: Many measures have been adopted regarding the Palestinian forces, organs, and organizations in order to tackle the problems resulting from the Tripoli incidents and what followed them.

Khalil al-Wazir was received by Salih Shahin, director of the PLO's office in Amman and a number of officials at the PLO office.

Further Details

NC281424 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Paris, Jan 28 (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit Jordan in the middle of next month for talks with King Husayn, his deputy was quoted as saying today by the Paris-edited Saudi daily *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*.

Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of Palestinian forces said he recently had "excellent" talks in Amman with King Husayn, who was convinced of the need for joint Jordanian-Palestinian action to expand bilateral ties and to create a common Arab negotiating position. Relations between the PLO and Jordan have been cool since King Husayn smashed the PLO guerrillas on Jordanian territory in 1971.

Mr. 'Arafat's visit to Jordan will come less than two months after the PLO leader met President Husni Mubarak in a spectacular reconciliation with Egypt. Abu Jihad said a special committee was being set up by the PLO Executive Committee to fix a "suitable" date for a session of the Palestinian National Council, the PLO'S parliament in exile. The council would "very probably meet in two and a half or three months' time" to try to solve the rift within the PLO and its main component, Fatah, Abu Jihad said.

Husayn-'Arafat Meeting Reportedly Postponed

GF301321 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 29 Jan 84 p 1

[Dispatch from Amman]

[Text] The Palestinian-Jordanian summit which was to be held between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat was postponed until after 15 February, due to the departure of the Jordanian monarch abroad for a medical checkup. King Husayn is expected to leave any moment for a 10-day trip to the United States.

Iraq, Pakistan Foreign Ministers Arrive in Rabat

LD272347 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Mr Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, Pakistani minister of foreign affairs, arrived this evening in Rabat to participate in the work of the committee established by the fourth Islamic summit conference to investigate the issue of Egypt's return to the ICO.

Tal'at Ya'qub on Storming of PLF Offices in Syria

JN291727 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF], has made a press statement in which he said: The groups which abducted me and Comrade Yasin, member of the Central Committee, and detained us for 3 days are still occupying the offices of the PLF General Secretariat and other offices in the Yarmuk camp. Despite all the attempts that were made, these groups, which are alien to the front and which have infiltrated our ranks to carry out this act of sabotage, continue to storm the front's offices. Yesterday, they occupied the front's offices in An-Nirab and As-Sayyidah Zaynab camps with the help of 30 gunmen. It is now clear to the front and the masses that these groups that have been placed at the disposal of 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim are carrying out a conspiratorial role to blackmail the cadres and elements of the front.

Ya'qub added: I affirm in my name and on behalf of my comrades in the Central Committee and the cadres and fighters of the front that these extortionist terrorist acts will not succeed, because our Palestinian arena only has room for national will and the true democratic forces, which respect the intelligence of the masses and the freedom of choice and thinking and which abhor methods of coercion and suppression. The willpower of the PLF fighters will not be shaken by the mere occupation of some unguarded offices. Furthermore, the front's organization is not represented by these rooms.

Salah Khalaf Confers With PDRY President 26 Jan

JN261729 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, met today with PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. During the meeting, they reviewed recent developments in the Arab and international arenas as well as issues of joint concern. They affirmed the PLO's unity and the continuation of all form ofstruggle. President Muhammad emphasized his country's firm stand toward our Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

Attending the meeting on the PDRY side were: Brother Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, Political Bureau member and chairman of the State Security Committee; Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, Political Bureau member and Central Committee secretary; and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, Central Committee member and foreign minister. Attending the meeting on the Palestinian side was Brother 'Abbas Zaki, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council and director of the PLO office in the PDRY.

PLO's Khalil al-Wazir on Egypt's Positions

GF301012 Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Jan (QNA) — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has stated that the departure of Egypt from the arena of Arab struggle for the past years, following the signing of the Camp David Accords, greatly harmed the Arab issues in general and the Palestinian issue in particular. In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN* from Amman, he added that the Fatah Central Committee realized that Egypt had shifted its position which will lead to positive development. Concluding his statement, he said that the Fatah Central Committee formed a committee to follow up this subject with the cooperation and coordination of the PLO Central Committee.

Baghdad PLO Radio Reports Resistance Actions

Military Headquarters Explosion

JN281928 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Heroes of the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance have blown up the Zionist intelligence and military force headquarters located near the Sidon barracks in southern Lebanon. The explosions of the remote-controlled charges used in this operation destroyed the two buildings and killed or wounded many Zionist soldiers. News correspondents said that the invading forces cordoned off the scene of the explosion, which prevented them from knowing further details about this fedayeen operation. The correspondents added that the Zionist forces shot flares in the area and opened fire with their machine guns in various directions.

Another resistance group attacked a Zionist military patrol, using machine guns and rockets, near the village of 'Anan to the east of Sidon. One armored vehicle and a military jeep were destroyed and several enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded in this attack. Admitting the operation, a Zionist spokesman claimed, as usual, that there were no casualties among its forces. However, he said that his forces cordoned of the area and mopped it up in a search for the perpetrators of the attack. The valiant fighters managed to withdraw safely to base.

Another resistance group attacked an enemy military patrol in An-Nabatiyah, using machine guns and hand grenades. The attack destroyed the patrol, killing or wounding its crew. A Zionist occupation forces' spokesman admitted the attack but claimed that there were no casualities. He added that his forces detained many citizens for interrogation.

Military Patrol Attacked

JN291701 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men today attacked a Zionist military patrol on the coastal road between Sidon and Tyre in southern Lebanon with automatic weapons and rockets. The attack resulted in the killing or wounding of several Zionist soldiers and the destruction of a Zionist military truck, which was seen overturning. A Zionist spokesman reported the incident and claimed that only one Zionist soldier was wounded. He also said that the Zionist forces closed all roads leading to the scene of the attack and began a wide search for the attackers, but all in vain. Eyewitnesses said that 2 Zionist helicopters immediately hovered over the area to help in the search for the attackers.

Convoy Attacked

JN271919 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] A group of Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men carried out a daring attack using hand grenades, RPG's, and automatic weapons against a Zionist military convoy consisting of three vehicles heading toward Ansar in southern Lebanon. The attack resulted in killing or wounding several Zionist soldiers and the destruction of the military vehicles. A spokesman for the occupation forces admitted this operation and said that one Zionist soldier was killed and two were injured. He added that Zionist military forces immediately went to the scene of the attack and started a widespreadsearch supported by helicopters. They also detained a number of citizens for interrogation. Eyewitnesses said that Zionist military planes overflew southern Lebanon at low altitudes and that gunshots were heard.

Klibi Says Arab Summit To Be Held as Scheduled

GF301016 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi has lauded Saudi efforts and the Saudi role under the leadership of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to clear the air among the Arab countries and to create a favorable climate for convening the next Arab

summit conference which will be discussing a number of important Arab issues. Chadli Klibi ruled out the possibility that the date of the Arab summit conference will be postponed, particularly as the host country, Saudi Arabia, is making its utmost effort to insure the conference's success. He affirmed that the Arab summit conference will be held as scheduled.

In a statement to *'UKAZ* published today, the Arab League secretary general said that the talks he held with Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal on 28 January were important and constructive and dealt with the arrangements for convening the forthcoming Arab summit conference and current Arab issues on the conference's agenda. Klibi said that the Arab League Secretariat has completed the necessary measures to amend the Arab League Charter. He said that the draft charter will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the six-man committee scheduled to meet 10-11 February. He said that after discussing the draft charter, the six-man committee will refer it to the preparatory meeting of the Arab foreign ministers and then to the forthcoming Arab summit conference. Klibi asserted that the new draft charter will insure the greatest effectiveness of Arab resolutions.

Arab League Condemns Herzog African Visits
JN271933 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Tunis, 27 Jan (INA) — The Arab League General Secretariat has condemned the president of the Israeli entity's recent visits to Zaire and Liberia. In a statement today, the General Secretariat official spokesman denounced the president of the Israeli entity's lies and false statements on Arab- African relations. He said the existing cooperation between the Arab and African states is a noble cooperation which is not meant to realize self-interests. He said that this cooperation first and last aims at serving the joint struggle waged by the Arab and African peoples to promote their just causes.

The Arab League's official spokesman recalled that the reasons that prompted the African states to sever diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity continue to exist both in terms of the Palestinian problem and the Zionist entity's aggressive policy in the occupied Arab territories, and in terms of Israel's expanding relations with the racist South African regime.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Justice Ministers End Talks, Issue Statement

LD301342 Riyadh SPA in English 1250 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Riyadh, Jan 30, SPA — Justice Ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council ended a two-day meeting with a decision to refer the issue of unifying legal systems in member-states to a technical committee.

A statement issued at the end of the meeting said the ministers also discussed the issue of ownership of real estate as well as a number of other subjects on the agenda. They also agreed to refer the issue of the establishment of arbitration center to a specialized technical committee for further studies.

One of the meeting's recommendations calls on the six states to encourage their nationals to join Sharia faculties in their universities and urged them to send their personnel or training in legal fields.

The council is made up of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman.

Trade Surplus Drop for 5 GCC Countries Reported

GF310504 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] The aggregate surplus in the balance of trade of Bahrain's five GCC partners dropped by 46 per cent in 1982, compared with figures for 1981. The drop was revealed in official statistics published in Kuwait yesterday, but 1982 figures for Bahrain were not available.

The statistics showed that during the same period the revenues from oil sales of the five countries also dropped by 28 per cent, as a result of drastic cutbacks in crude production. The balance of payments statistics, published in the semi-annual joint bulletin of the central banks and monetary agencies of the GCC showed that the surplus in the balance of trade of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar and Oman totalled BD17.7 billion in their favour at the end of 1982, compared with BD33 billion in 1981.

According to the bulletin, Saudi Arabia's balance of trade surplus dropped to BD12.4 billion in 1982 — down from BD24.2 billion in 1981. It showed that the U.A.E.'s balance of trade surplus during the same period retreated from BD3.8 billion to BD2.9 billion. Kuwait's surplus was down to BD1.1 billion from BD2.7 billion, Qatar's to BD800 million from BD1.3 billion, and Oman's to BD400 million.

The Central Bank of Kuwait, representing government agencies of the GCC states, reported that the total balance of payments of the countries showed that aggregate revenues from their combined oil sales during the same period fell by 28 per cent from BD44.9 billion in 1981 to BD37 billion in 1982.

Oil Slick Described as Still 'Much in Evidence'

GF271111 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 26-27 Jan 84 p 5

[Excerpt] The Gulf oil slick, which sparked a major pollution alert last year, has not disappeared, but is still very much in evidence the Bahraini Health Minister, Jawad Salim al-'Urayyid, said yesterday. He said the oil was one metre thick near the Iranian coast, and oil was still spewing out of two wells in Iran's Nowruz field.

The ministerial committee of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment [ROMPE] is supposed to be in permanent session, but Al-'Urayyid said it had not met for some time because of "differences which are political in nature and difficult to solve."

ROMPE committees are, however, meeting as normal to discuss all aspects of Gulf pollution.

KUWAIT

National Assembly Delegation Returns From PDRY

LD311027 Kuwait KUNA in English 1910 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 30 (KUNA) — Speaker of Kuwait's National Assembly Muhammad Yusuf al-Adsani, and his accompanying delegation, returned home Monday from Aden at the conclusion of a four-day official visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in response to an invitation by President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The delegation was received on arrival by Minister of Communications 'Isa al-Masidi; Secretary of the Assembly Sayah Abu Shiba; head of the Financial and Economic Affairs Committee Jasim al-Kharafi; and assistants to the Secretary General Muhammad Ibrahim al-Askari and ash-Sharaidah al-Mibswasharji. President 'Ali Nasir conferred earlier in the day with Al-Adsani and the accompanying delegates on bilateral relations and means of promoting them on the parliamentary and of [word indistinct] levels.

Discussions during the meeting covered the situation in the Arab Gulf region and the southern Arabian Peninsula, in addition to the Palestinian question and other Arab issues. The Yemeni president hailed the balanced policy pursued by Kuwait and its great role in bridging gaps between Arab countries. The meeting was attended by a number of Yemeni officials and the Kuwaiti ambassador to Aden 'Abd al-Muhsin Salim al-Harun.

The Kuwaiti speaker was seen off at the Aden international airport by Politbureau member and First Deputy Premier Brigadier 'Ali Antar and a number of Yemeni officials in addition to the Kuwaiti envoy.

Al-Adsani had led the Kuwaiti parliamentary caucus during meetings of the Arab Parliamentary Union's 14th session held in San'a', Arab Republic of Yemen, in the period January 23-25.

ARAB TIMES on East-West Conflict, Egypt's Return
GF301145 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 29 Jan 84 pp 1, 6

["Comment" column: "Egypt, the Key?"]

[Text] A foreign diplomat says that what is happening in the region does not reflect the whole reality: The situation in Lebanon, for example, is the kind that attempts to solve problems by creating new ones. The U.S. Administration seems to be facing a dilemma similar to that faced by Carter when the Americans were taken hostage in Iran. Today, the hostages are the Marines, the 6th Fleet and the dignity of the United States.

The Soviet administration also finds itself obliged to make treaties to extricate itself from the critical situation in Lebanon and to maintain its dignity before its allies.

Now Syria and Israel are waiting for the end of the struggle between the two blocs, while meanwhile performing on the Lebanese stage to avoid what would amount to unbearable losses.

The full and complex range of world problems in Central America, Europe, the Middle East, Afghanistan, Korea and the Far East, as well as the stalled missile negotiations will continue until the picture becomes clear both to Washington and Moscow.

The United States has begun to talk about a fourth world war as though what is presently taking place in different shapes and forms all over the world is world war three. It is a war which has not yet ended.

The Lebanese crisis cannot be separated from the Middle East crisis, which in turn cannot be separted from the Latin American crisis, the Afghan crisis, or the crisis caused by the proliferation of missiles in Europe. When the struggle between the two big blocs becomes too intense, they will become so involved that they themselves will be deeply affected by the consequences of their struggle.

A new prospect appears with the return to the Arab fold of Egypt. Its exclusion helped to prolong problems: Its return will help solve them. But is it necessary to get involved in more wars in Lebanon and other trouble spots to achieve a solution? Will the return of Egypt be considered the start of a decisive agreement between the two blocs to settle the situation in Lebanon, the region and the world?

It would mean that the regional security programmes of the Arab majority and the Israeli minority would be reduced. But what would then be the roles of Washington and Moscow? Would Moscow keep supporting its chosen allies? Would Washington continue to deal with dangerous problems without understanding their psychological depths?

With the return of Egypt, a clear picture of the U.S. and Soviet positions is required. Egypt is returning as a result of an Islamic decision. The Egyptian president has accepted the invitation to visit Baghdad and Amman. This is the beginning. Let's wait to see what follows.

29 Jan ARAB TIMES Column
GF301153 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 29 Jan 84 p 6

["Opinion" column by editor in chief Ahmad al-Jarallah: "Jordan and Iraq Lead the Way Back"]

[Text] It was fitting that Jordan and Iraq should send official invitations, even though late, to President Husni Mubarak of Egypt to visit Amman and Baghdad. The invitations were accepted. It was fitting because Iraq was one of the Arab countries that took a strict stand against Egypt at the Baghdad summit conference after Camp David. Jordan took a similar, though less severe stand. Both are important countries in the region. The visit of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to Cairo makes it easier for Husni Mubarak to go to these two countries. Our decisions are sometimes based more on emotions than on rationality.

Arab differences over the question of Egypt waste time and lose golden chances for the Palestinian cause. What happened to the Palestinian cause after the ostracism of Egypt? The answer is that the Palestinian cause was torn apart in Lebanon, its military power was shattered, and it was divided politically. Its important symbol, Yasir 'Arafat, was almost killed because of the dispute between Arab regimes, with each trying to use the Palestinian cause for its own purposes, which had no connection with the truePalestinian cause.

Now Egypt can return through a wide open door because people realize that the Egyptian people are making sacrifices for the Arab cause. Arab regimes need the Egyptian people to be the victim of their differences as Lebanon is now. President Mubarak has accepted the invitations and he will visit Amman and Baghdad soon. That is what we want. Iraq and Jordan have done well to be the first Arab countries to invite President Mubarak to visit them. PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat also did well to visit Cairo. At least Cairo did not destroy his forces in Lebanon and did not force him to leave. Egypt also did not support Iran against Iraq, and give unacceptable reasons. This war is not acceptable to the Arabs, nor to the international community as a whole. Now President Mubarak can stand proudly before his people because he made sure his diplomacy was wise. This diplomacy kept Egypt away from the firing line which was meant to burn Egypt as it burned Lebanon.

The Arab world lives under tension and instability because of phony patriotic stands which are taken only to save some regimes from falling, or from the fury of their people, or are taken to serve international interests. But these stands are extracting a high price from the Arab people at the cost of their national wealth, stability and sovereignty. Jordan, Iraq and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat did well.

OMAN

Official on Iranian Threats, Ties to USSR

GF301551 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 29 Jan 84 p 18

[Interview with Omani Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sayf ibn Hamad al-Batashi, by *AL-ANBA'* correspondent in Muscat 'Adnan ar-Rashid — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] ['Adnan ar-Rashid] What is the Sultanate's stand on the Iranian threats to close the Strait of Hormuz and on Iran's other slogans?

[Sayf al-Batashi] We have declared our stand on this issue many times. The closure of the strait is not a regional issue only concerning the countries overlooking the Gulf. It is an international issue that concerns most of the world's countries. Just as we need the strait to export our oil and import our requirements, many countries, some of which are superpowers, also need the strait for exporting their products and industrial goods to the region's countries.

I tell you frankly: We in the Sultanate do not have the ability to enter into a long-term war with Iran if it carries out its threats. If it does so, we will immediately call for assistance and aid from the GCC brothers. If this isn't enough to face this threat, then we will resort to our friends — who are so many, thanks to our wise policy — to support and assist us in safeguarding our land and sovereignty.

But in the event Iran intercepts a ship from another country carrying goods from a third country, we will coordinate with the GCC countries in this regard. We will also present the issue to the United Nations and international groups so that their arbitration will be final and successful and ultimately the issue will be international and not regional. As you see, Iran has reduced its threats to close the Strait of Hormuz due to Oman's clear and firm stand and because the closure of the strait will greatly harm Iran's interests and will prevent it from exporting its oil and goods and from importing its required goods.

[Ar-Rashid] After all this talk about the presence of U.S. forces in the Sultanate, is what has been said true or false?

[Al-Batashi] Certainly this talk is false and is greatly exaggerated because there is no U.S. military force in the Sultanate. It is true that we grant facilities to our friends in our ports and airports — and these facilities are granted to the Americans, French, and the British, and are confined to fuel supplies and repairs and maintenance. As for the Americans, because of their presence in the Indian Ocean to counter the Soviet presence there, it is natural for them to come to us for assistance in the fields I have mentioned. However, these facilities are granted in accordance with rules and laws that clearly define the place and size and leave no room for whims and randomness.

[Ar-Rashid] What about your relations with Aden? Do you intend to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union?

[Al-Batashi] Our relations with the neighbor and fraternal Aden are improving because both of us have good intentions to establish solid and good relations. The declaration of principles signed in fraternal Kuwait and the recent accord signed last October forecast a bright future for the bilateral relations. As for establishing diplomatic relations with Aden, this needs time and some contacts. I believe relations between Oman and Aden will be established shortly. In this regard, I affirm that there is no link between ending the border issue and the establishment of relations, as it was rumored recently.

As for the second half of the question, on relations with the Soviets, so far we do not have any relations with them. Our principle in Oman is noninterference in others' affairs and not to cooperate or establish relations with anyone who interferes in our internal affairs. This issue does not have anything to do with the Eastern bloc because we have diplomatic relations with the PRC, Romania, and the SFRY, which are communist countries. I say on this occasion that we are ready to discuss relations with the Soviets when we establish that they respect us and that they will not interfere in our internal affairs and everything that concerns our security and sovereignty.

Sultan Receives Message From Jordan's Husayn

GF301856 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1840 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Muscat, 30 Jan (WAKH) — Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has received a written message from King Husayn of Jordan. The contents of the message have not been disclosed.

The message was delivered to the Omani sultan by the chief of the Jordanian Royal Court, Marwan al-Qasim, during his meeting with Sultan Qabus in Muscat today. Al-Qasim arrived in Muscat earlier today on a visit to Oman that will last several days.

QATAR

AL-'ARAB Views Chancellor's Visit to Israel

GF291355 Doha QNA in Arabic 0610 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Doha, 29 Jan (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-'ARAB* said that FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to the Zionist entity — and the Zionist blackmail which took place during this visit — reveals the extent to which the enemy practices its political terrorism against European countries so that they adopt supportive stances in its aggression against the Arab nation. In its editorial today, the newspaper said that although this terrorist Zionist role is not new, this time it will threaten Arab-European relations if some European countries yield to the political blackmail and terror of the enemy's government.

The newspaper said that despite the obvious absence of the European countries from the arena of the political development of the Arab-Zionist struggle, their retreat before the U.S. hegemony and increased pressures, and their weakness, the enemy's government wishes to wipe out the European role totally so that only the hegemony of the U.S. role which serves the Zionist goals and plans will remain. The newspaper said that quick Arab action is required at this critical and dangerous stage to confront the

threats of the U.S.-Zionist role because some European countries are biased toward the enemy, while some just observe, and still others yield to the U.S. hegemony and Zionist blackmail. Thus, this should be confronted so that the European arena does not become an arena of the Zionist moves at the expense of Arab rights.

SAUDI ARABIA

UK Defense Minister Continues Visit

LD301352 Riyadh SPA in English 1238 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Riyadh, Jan. 30, SPA — Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy premier and minister of defence and aviation, received at his office here today the visiting British Secretary of Defence Michael Heseltine and accompanying delegation. The audience was attended by Deputy Minister of Defence and Aviation Prince 'Abd ar-Rahman ibn Abd al-'Aziz and the British ambassador to the Kingdom, James Craig.

After the reception, a round of talks was held between the two sides co-chaired by Prince Sultan and his guest. The talks covered aspects of cooperation in the military field between the two countries and future cooperation in light of the memo of understanding signed earlier between the two countries.

The visiting British official visited earlier today the military hospital in Riyadh.

Prince 'Abdallah Receives Visitor

LD301402 Riyadh SPA in English 1244 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Riyadh, Jan. 30, SPA — Visiting British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine called on Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the viceroy, at the Royal Court here today. The audience was attended by Prince Sultan and the British ambassador to the Kingdom, James Craig.

Defense Minister Hosts Banquet

LD310430 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy premier, minister of defense and aviation, inspector general, gave a dinner banquet this evening at the officers club in honor of British Defense Secretary Michael Haseltine and his accompanying delegation.

The banquet was also attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd ar-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy minister of defense and aviation; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; assistant minister of defense and aviation for military affairs, (Uthman al-Humayd); and the chief of general staff of the armed forces, General Muhammad al-Hamad. A number of ministers and senior commanders of the Armed Forces also attended.

Crown Prince 'Abdallah Receives Fatah's An-Natshah

LD281424 Riyadh SPA in English 1256 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Riyadh, Jan 28, SPA — Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the viceroy, received here today Rafiq an-Natshah, Fatah's representative in Saudi Arabia.

Ministerial Council Holds Regular Session

LD302344 Riyadh SPA in English 1929 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Riyadh, Jan 30, SPA — The Saudi Council of Ministers held its regular weekly session here tonight under the chairmanship of Crown Prince 'Aballah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the viceroy. After the session, Information Minister 'Ali ash-Sha'ir told SPA and Saudi television that the council reviewed the current Arab atmosphere as well as political and security developments in the Arab region since the recent Islamic summit held in Casablanca, Morocco.

The council was briefed on a report by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on the outcome of recent reconcilation efforts and contacts to clear the Arab atmosphere, Ash-Sha'ir said. The council then reviewed security developments on the Lebanese arena and their impact obstructing the implementation of the proposed security accord, as well as moves to overcome such obstacles, the minister added.

Ash-Sha'ir said after that the council reviewed a number of topics on its agenda and took decisions on them, and transferred others to specialist committees for more study.

More Reportage on ICO Delegation Visit

Cairo on High-Level Contacts

NC300727 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jan (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure held a closed meeting at Al-Qubbah Palace. Meanwhile, talks were held between the Egyptian side and the ICO delegation. Attending the talks on the Egyptian side were Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din; Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. The ICO side was represented by Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan; Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Habib Chatti, ICO secretary general; the Pakistani ambassador in Cairo; and the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Cairo [as received].

Mubarak Confirms Membership Resumption

NC301112 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0958 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 30 Jan (MENA) — At the conclusion of the expanded 1-hour session of talks between Egypt and the ICO delegation, President Husni Mubarak made the following statement:

May I take this opportunity afforded us by the arrival in Cairo of the 3-member ICO committee that has been charged with informing us of the decision reached at the ICO summit regarding Egypt's returnto the conference — a committee headed by Dear Brother Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure and consisting of the brother Pakistani and brother Iraqi foreign ministers, and the ICO secretary general — of welcoming them here in Egypt, in their country, to thank them, and ask that they convey my thanks to every ICO member-state led by Brother Friend His Majesty King Hassan II. May I also express my thanks and appreciation and those of the Egyptian people to all thosestates that participated in the conference, both those that voted in favor of Egypt's return and those which abstained. We really are proud that none opposed Egypt's return.

May I again welcome President Sekou Toure and his delegation.

In a reply speech, Guinea President Sekou Toure said: On behalf of the committee, which has been authorized to contact his excellency, the Egyptian president, and to brief him on the decision that the ICO unanimously adopted regarding bringing Egypt back to the conference, I am pleased to tell the local and world press that our talks were held in an atmosphere of frankness and brotherhood.

President Sekou Toure added that the fourth Islamic conference pinned all hopes on Egypt's current position. He said: The history of our Islamic nation has entered a new phase in which we must focus our attention on the reconstruction problem facing the Islamic nation and on Egypt's return to the ICO.

Continuing, President Sekou Toure said Egypt's return will reflect positively on all Islamic peoples and not only on Egypt. He added: We have been received in an atmosphere in which confidence and brotherhood prevailed. The committee has carried out the task to which it was entrusted, and we are pleased to put on record that Egypt has demonstrated its true desire to work for the sake of peace, Islam, and progress within the ICO framework. He added: We are all well aware of Egypt's demographic, cultural, and political weight, and are delighted that Egypt will now be using that weight to increase the ICO's effectiveness. The committee will compile a report and submit it to His Majesty King Hassan II, the current conference chairman.

Asked about the framework according to which Egypt has resumed its membership, President Sekou Toure said: Every organization has its framework, and it is through the ICO framework that Egypt is resuming its membership. Egypt will play a role compatible with its potentials, because the organization's charter is based on the spirit of work.

In response to a question whether Egypt had abided by the principles and resolutions of the previous Islamic conferences, President Mubarak said: The ICO has called on Egypt to resume its role within the organization. Egypt is committed to that framework and the organization's charter. Egypt is performing its duty toward the Islamic issues in the world and honoring its commitments, and absolutely nothing in that harms its sovereignty.

To a question whether Egypt has accepted the call to resume its membership, President Mubarak said: Yes, we have accepted it.

Delegation Departs 30 Jan

NC301712 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1632 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 Jan (MENA) — Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure and the ICO delegation accompanying him left Cairo tonight for Morocco after a several-hour visit. President Mubarak saw President Sekou Toure off at the airport.

Mubarak, Numayri Exchange Cables on ICO Resumption

NC302055 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri sent the following cable to President Husni Mubarak:

We learned with great pleasure that you received the ICO delegation led by President Ahmed Sekou Toure. We also learned with pleasure that Egypt will resume its activities in the ICO. We send our congratulations on this significant and great event. We congratulate ourselves and the entire Islamic world for the exalted position Egypt and its people have in the hearts of the Muslims. We repeat, Your Excellency Brother President, our warm congratulations. We hope that fraternal Egypt will remain one of the lofty strongholds of Islam and a leader, as we have known it, in consolidating and supporting the Islamic nation, God willing.

[signed] Ja'far Numayri.

President Husni Mubarak replied with the following cable:

I received with extreme pleasure the cable of kind congratulations you sent me on the occasion of our meeting with the ICO delegation headed by Brother President Ahmed Sekou Toure, and of Egypt's resumption of its activities in the ICO. While I send to Your Excellency Brother thanks for your expressions of sincerest sentiments, I would like to reaffirm that Egypt, on the bases of its historic and pan-Arab responsibilities, and its faith in its leading Islamic and Arab role, is assiduously seeking, in cooperation with all the brothers, to achieve a unity of action with an independent will. Genuine solidarity must be built on solid foundations, on a unity of ranks and assumption of responsibility so that we may confront the challenges and dangers impeding our progress with genuine resolve.

It gives me pleasure to express to Your Excellency on this occasion the appreciation of your brothers in the north of the Nile Valley for the historic role you played in restoring normalcy inside the Islamic community, and for your sentiments of solidarity and genuine fraternity between the Nile Valley people and all fraternal Islamic peoples.

I implore God Almighty to grant success to all of us in the attainment of the well-being and prosperity of our peoples.

[signed] Your Brother, Husni Mubarak.

Reportage on President Mubarak's Africa Tour

Leaves Cairo 31 Jan

NC310631 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0615 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, 31 Jan (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Cairo this morning on a tour that will take him to Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia, and Zaire. President Mubarak is accompanied by a delegation consisting of Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs.

Muhyi ad-Din Comments on Tour

NC310828 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, 31 Jan (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muyi ad-Din has affirmed that Egypt's relations with the African states which President Husni Mubarak will be visiting are close, strong, and distinguished.

In a statement upon President Mubarak's departure from Cairo this morning, the prime minister said the African states have demonstrated their capabilities and effectiveness on so many occasions, but particularly when Egypt was elected a member to the UN Security Council with comprehensive African support and 125 votes in favor.

Continuing his statement, the prime minister added that there is constant coordination between Egypt and the African states on many issues. He affirmed that Egypt is carrying out persistent and continuous activities in Africa, which are now being crowned by President Mubarak's tour. He said that similar visits will follow in the future, because of the many invitations which have been extended to the president from other African states.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din expressed the hope that President Mubarak's visits to Iraq and Jordan will materialize.

Yugoslav Defense Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC301225 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jan (MENA) — Branko Mamula, Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, arrived here today at the head of a military delegation for a visit of several days to Egypt. The Yugoslav delegation was received by Staff Major General 'Umar Hammad, commander of the Central Military Zone; the Yugoslav ambassador in Cairo; and the embassy staff. The Yugoslav delegation is scheduled to begin its talks tomorrow morning at the Army General Command.

More on Visit

For Yugoslav reportage on the 30 January arrival in Cairo of Branko Mamula, Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, for a several days' visit, and his meetings with various officials, see the Yugoslavia section of the 31 January Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Laylah Congratulatory Cable to Jordan's Al-Fayiz

NC301545 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jan (MENA) — People's Assembly Speaker Dr Muhammad Kamil Laylah sent a congratulatory cable to Jordanian House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz. The cable reads:

It gives me pleasure, on my own behalf and on behalf of my colleagues in the People's Assembly, to send Your Excellency sincere congratulations for the confidence placed in you by the members of the Jordanian House of Representatives. I also send you heartiest wishes for success in attaining the hopes of the fraternal Jordanian people under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn.

I implore God Almighty to guide the steps of all of us in serving the interests of our Arab nation, and bolstering cooperation between our two parliaments. Mr Speaker, please accept my utmost esteem and appreciation.

Journalist Selection for U.S. Visit Criticized

PM301441 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 25 Jan 84 pp 1,4

[Unattributed report: "Press Syndicate Council Responsibility Suspended by U.S. Decision"]

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Cairo has decided to suspend the Egyptian Press Syndicate Council's responsibility for selecting a

delegation of young journalists, who are members of the syndicate, for the "international visit" grant organized by USICA. The grant was agreed upon with the Syndicate Council the middle of last year and was discussed at two Syndicate Council meetings which approved the selection of the council's cultural committee.

The first delegation included six young journalists selected after a competition held at Syndicate headquarters and supervised by Kamal Najib of *AL-AHRAM*, Nihad Jad of *ROSE AL-YUSUF*, and Muhammad Salamawi, council member and rapporteur of the Cultural Committee.

During the delegation's visit to the United States, the young journalists were surprised by the inclusion in the program of a meeting with an Israeli political science professor. Members of the delegation protested and reported the matter to the cultural committee rapporteur who, in turn, protested to the embassy, asked for an apology, and demanded that that should not be repeated. It is recalled that in January 1980 the press syndicate decided not to deal with the Israelis.

Upon learning of this matter, Egyptian press circles expressed their fear that the USICA grant might be a bridge for normalization steps which Israel desires and the United States supports.

The day before yesterday a concerned syndicate official was surprised to learn that a new delegation will travel to the United States next Sunday without the council's knowledge. Upon inquiring of the U.S. Embassy, he was told the embassy has decided to select the delegation members itself. It had agreed to this with press doyen Salah Jalal who charged council member Usamah Saraya with submitting a list of names from whom the embassy selected four following a competition in its offices. It is noted that this took place without the knowledge of the rest of the Syndicate Council members.

Five Iranian Naval Targets Detroyed 31 Jan

JN311345 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1322 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jan (INA) — Iraqi naval forces, supported by Iraqi fighter planes, destroyed five Iranian naval targets and shot down an Iranian Phantom aircraft in the Khowr-e Musa area northeast of the Arab Gulf at noon today. In a statement to INA this afternoon, an Iraqi military spokesman said that the other enemy targets fled the area in an attempt to avoid Iraqi fire-power, leaving behind the five destroyed targets sinking in flames.

The spokesman also said that after this attack, the Iranian enemy sent a number of its fighter planes to the area but the Iraqi planes confronted them. In a subsequent dogfight, our planes were able to shoot down one enemy plane [word indistinct] after it received a direct hit. It was seen crashing into the sea in flames. The other enemy planes fled the battlefield. The spokesman asserted that all Iraqi planes and naval units returned safely to base.

Communique No 1,357 on 29-30 Jan Activities

JN301720 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jan (INA) -- The Iranian forces today shelled Mandali, Zurbatiyah, Sayyid Sadiq, and (Shandri) and its suburbs, damaging several civilian installations.

A communique issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command stated that five Iranians were killed and others were wounded as a result of military activities yesterday and today. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,357 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces continued their activities against the forces of the treacherous Khomeyniite clique. The results yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units used all types of weapons to pound an enemy infantry position and troop concentration opposite their positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing five Iranians, wounding others, and destroying the enemy infantry position.

2. Our forward units pounded several enemy positions opposite their positions in the Maysan sector, destroying three infantry positions whose occupants were either killed or wounded.

3. Our forward units shelled several enemy targets opposite their positions east of Basra, scoring direct and effective hits and destroying one hardware stockpile.

4. The regime of evil and expansion in Iran shelled Mandali, Zurbatiyah, Sayyid Sadiq, and (Shandri) and its suburbs today, damaging several civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, on 30 January 1984

Oil Minister Returns From Visit to Kuwait

JN282036 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jan (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi returned here tonight following a short visit to Kuwait during which he conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to the Kuwaiti amir, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. The message dealt with the fraternal bilateral relations. While in Kuwait, the minister met with his Kuwaiti counterpart and discussed the spheres of cooperation regarding oil and reviewed the condition of the international oil market.

Further Reportage on Indonesian Trade Minister

Meets With Finance Minister

JN281056 Baghdad IAN in Arabic 0930 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jan (INA) — Iraqi Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq today met with Indonesian Minister of Trade Rachmat Saleh, now visiting Iraq. During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral relations, and means of developing them.

Meets With Ramadan

JN281925 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jan (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Indonesian Minister of Trade Rachmat Saleh and his delegation. They reviewed the joint cooperation between the two countries and discussed new methods to further promote and expand this cooperation. The two sides also discussed the agenda of the joint Iraqi-Indonesian committee and its role in further bolstering bilateral relations to serve the common interests of the two friendly peoples.

Taha Yasin Ramadan spoke highly of the developing good relations that exist between Iraq and Indonesia, stressing Iraq's desire to further expand these relations in all spheres. He also stressed the significance of continuing the developing countries' efforts and joint cooperation to build their economies and join the world's progress and development.

The Indonesian minister expressed his admiration of Iraq's development and cultural awakening despite the circumstances of the war. He reiterated his country's readiness and concern to further expand its cooperation with Iraq in all spheres.

Departs Baghdad 31 January

JN310908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jan (INA) — Indonesian Trade minister Rachmat Saleh and his delegation left Baghdad today following a visit to Iraq. The minister told INA that the delegation held talks with the Iraqi officials on the ways of promoting bilateral cooperation.

Information Minister Returns From Djakarta

JN282024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 26 Jan (INA) — Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information, returned here tonight after heading the Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the Nonaligned Movement's information ministers conference, now convening in Djakarta.

Central Bank Governor Leaves For Turkey 29 Jan

JN291028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jan (INA) — Hasan Tawfiq, the governor of the Central Bank of Iraq, left today for Turkey. Hasan Tawfiq said that the banking agreement will be renewed during the visit. He said that he will hold talks with the Turkish officials on strengthening the banking relations, and will discuss the measures that will guarantee the development and increase of the exchange of commodities and services between Iraq and Turkey.

INA Reports on 29 Dec Abortive Coup Attempt in Libya

JN301035 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Paris, 30 Jan (INA) — Al-Qadhdhafi's regime was exposed to a coup attempt on the 29th of last month when a group of officers and soldiers tried to occupy army headquarters.

The magazine *AT-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH*, issued here today, cites informed circles as saying that the Libyan regime discovered the attempt only after it was begun. The group in charge of taking control of army headquarters was on its way to headquarters when it clashed with one of the units Al-Qadhdhafi's regime sent to confront it.

Al-Qadhdhafi's regime later executed 27 officers and soldiers who took part in the attempt. Their families were led to a desert camp where they were detained.

Prime Minister Presents Policy Statement

JN301603 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1219 GMT 30 Jan 84

["Text" of Cabinet's policy statement delivered by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat at 30 January House of Representatives session in Amman, carried within "Newsreel" program — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Mr Speaker, esteemed representatives: With feelings of deep love and unquestionable loyalty, I and my colleagues extend from this rostrum in your esteemed House exalted thanks and gratitude to His Majesty King Husayn, the carrier of the banner and the leader of the march, for the confidence he has placed in us, of which we are proud. We ask Almighty God to help us in performing our duties so that our aspirations can be embodied in a dignified reality that will make the homeland and the citizen happy and will enable Jordan to carry out the mission of the great Arab revolution and implement its objectives with firm strides and an entrenched determination. We will be inspired by the sacrifices made by the leaders of this revolution, the clarity of their vision, and the determination of its heir and the carrier of its banner, our leader His Majesty King Husayn.

His majesty's letter of designation and the speech from the throne that was delivered before your esteemed House will be the best landmarks for the government on the road to attaining the highest values and sublime principles for which Jordan has lived, principles for the sake of which it has made sacrifices and which Jordan will reaffirm and entrench both now and in the future. While promising to exert its utmost efforts to achieve all this, this government is fully confident that your esteemed House will give us sound advice and your wide experience so that we can find the best solutions together and give our best service to homeland and nation in an atmosphere in which a positive attitude, cordiality, amity, and the spirit of construction will prevail.

Mr Speaker, esteemed representatives, it is fortunate that His Majesty King Husayn has entrusted this government with the responsibility of shouldering the trust while Jordan is witnessing the return to parliamentary life, which has never been absent from any of the stages of our march but was suspended for some time for reasons beyond our control. With the reconvening of your House — and under His Majesty King Husayn's directives — we will work to entrench the meaning of democracy, consultation, and enlightened, responsible participation so that everyone will participate in building the homeland, defending it, and making sacrifices for its sake so that it can remain impregnable, strong, and secure, God willing.

The government congratulates the brothers who won and filled the seats of your esteemed House earlier this month. We will hold the remaining elections as scheduled by the Constitution, giving the fullest opportunity to everyone who has a legal right to give his opinion and to choose those whom he believes are efficient and capable of conveying his opinion and representing him. When we complete the links in the legislative, judiciary, and executive branches, we will come closer to being the balanced society that was defined and whose firm foundations were established by our Constitution, by which we have pledged to abide. with everyone's cooperation and under His Majesty King Husayn's leadership, we will proceed with firm steps toward a prosperous future, God willing. In this respect, the government will devote its efforts to making available all the means that will ensure continued cooperation with your esteemed House in order to achieve the interests of the citizen and serve his basic causes.

Mr Speaker, esteemed representatives, this government does not come from a vacuum and does not proceed toward the unknown. Its work will continue and complete whiat previous governments have done and will support future governments. It believes that its objectives are Jordan's objectives and the objectives Jordan's sons want to achieve. In order to achieve this, the government will be guided by the firm principles that are deeply rooted in the conscience of this nation, which is inspired by its ancient past and its experiences that were forged by our forefathers' efforts and the sacrifices they made throughout the various eras.

Inspired by this comprehensive heritage, the sense of responsibility dictated by the requisites of the current state of affairs, and determination that strengthens our ambitions to achieve objectives, the government will do its utmost to achieve reform and progress in the following main spheres:

1. Our Arab Army is the shield of the homeland, the vanguard of the nation, and the protector of jihad and martyrdom. The government will strengthen the impregnability of this Army, prepare it, and provide it with everything that will help it to assume its role with effectiveness and superiority. This will fulfill the ambitions of our leader and the aspirations of our nation.

The government will hasten to carry out the instructions of his majesty the leader by forming the Popular Army in accordance with a prepared and integrated plan, whatever the cost. The Popular Army will strongly support and back our Armed Forces in all conditions. On the same level, we will develop the other security organs so that they will remain capable of assuming their role and so that Jordan will remain an oasis of security, stability, and peace.

2. The security, safety, and stability of the homeland are the firm foundations which become stronger and deeper because of the cohesion of the people and their stand as a steadfast and strong barier in the face of all attempts to undermine or harm this homeland's impregnability and dignity. With the same efforts it will exert to strengthen defense and security, the government will work to strengthen the bonds of fraternity and solidarity between the homeland's sons so that Jordan will remain an example to be followed among our nation's countries and a clear example how much can be achieved when the means of impregnability, represented by valiant Army and cohesive people under wise and vigilant leadership, are available.

3. This government believes that clean hands deserve confidence and appreciation and that honest rule deserves to remain in power as the one qualified to hold dialogue with the citizens and ask for their cooperation and sacrifices in work. On this basis, the government will not allow any deviation, corruption, or illegal benefits, regardless of the justifications and explanations. The government will strike hard at anyone who steals money or

tampers with the public welfare. Any abuser among either those who are entrusted with public welfare or others will receive the legal, just punishment. This stand stems from the firm conviction that our country must remain enlightened with values of well-being and virtue and that the first requirement for confidence between the government and the citizen is the citizen's conviction that the government is honest in safeguarding his interests and in fighting deviation and corruption, wherever they are practiced and whoever practices them.

4. Shaping the citizen's vigilant and mature personality is a basic objective of the government. It seeks this objective while abiding by our Arab and Islamic heritage, which is open to the dimensions of modern science and which benefits from the development of tools and other means in such a way that maintains our distinguished pan-Arab personality and enables us to keep pace with the spirit of civilization without being uprooted or allowing ourselves to be swallowed.

In order to achieve all this, the government will pay attention to the elements that make up the culture as well as to knowledge for the individual and will support the components of the personality. [as heard] At the same time, these elements shape the individual's physical fitness and ability and take care of his health by providing all groups of people with real medical services, including basic medical care, maternity and child care, and family medical care, and by concentrating on preventive medical services and improving the current condition of hospitals and medical centers in the villages.

We will specifically focus on drawing up a clear-cut, planned policy for educational, cultural, social, and information institutions in order to guarantee the deepening of ties to the soil, the promoting of national affiliation, and the building of patriotic pride. Our country has made good progress in the fields of education and science, but a living society is one which reconsiders its suppositions and experiences.

In the field of education, we will seek equilibrium between the spread of education on the one hand and its implications and level on the other. We will devote every effort to developing educational programs, curricula, and systems in order to link education to our development plan and our plan in the field of manpower. Therefore, we will seek to develop vocational education and will reconsider the aims and methods of the educational system in order to adapt it to the requirements of the phase and the age while preserving its Islamic and Arab identity.

We do not claim to be perfect or idealistic because any citizen who seeks information will discover areas of weakness, shortcomings, or insufficiency in our work and institutions. These be the result of either the circumstances of development and the phase through which our region and nation are passing or the product of our own creation. We admit that these problems will not end or be resolved overnight, but we will be on the right track when we plan for the solutions, program our practical steps, and work with firm and sincere determination.

This method requires everyone's full participation in order to resolve any problem. We will inform the citizen of the facts in order to get the best possible ideas from him, as well as his experience and participation. We will also be honest to the leader of this homeland and its loyal people, exerting every effort to remove the remnants of doubts that were imposed by the unstable circumstances in the Arab countries, the inability of some national institutions to carry out their duties, and the effects of foreign intrigues and attempts to cast doubts. Our method of action will be based on frankness and on admitting our faults.

To support this mutuality, interaction, and participation, the government will attach special importance to the information media so that they can be an honest platform and loyal conveyor. The media will be fully concerned with enabling the citizen to participate and with providing him with good and useful elements that are based on his values in order to enrich his experience with the world's experiences and accomplishments. This will allow information to be a channel for strengthening national affiliation that is consistent with our people's values, an invitation for their good and development, and a reflection of their concerns and aspirations.

5. Regarding the field of economy, your honorable House knows how much Jordan accomplished in past years. Therefore, this government's primary mission is to maintain our economic momentum; preserve an appropriate climate for local and Arab investment; create new opportunities for it; provide the opportunity to stress mutual Arab economic action, which was approved by the Amman summit conference; and deepen its components and methods in order to strengthen intrinsic Arab ability as well the requirements of national security and to direct its effects in a balanced manner. This should be based on individual initiative within the framework of collective welfare and within the limits of socials justice and just distribution through tax laws and economic and social planning.

Since social security is closely connected with the national security in all types of socities, we will give it the attention it deserves. We will expand the scope of social work in terms of medicine, protection, and growth so that it will cover the underprivileged groups throughout the country. We will continue to support the departments concerned with environmental problems and with the preservation and proper use of land. We will also support housing projects for limited income groups, in both urban and rural areas.

Just as we are determined to realize the greatest possible achievements in the economic field, we are aware that the facts do not always conform to ideals and expectations. We do not promise miracles or sudden changes. We do not believe in extraordinary jumps over obstacles and hinderances imposed on us by our geographic position, the meagerness of our resources, and the immense challenges we face. However, we are committed to implementing the plans that have been drawn up, with emphasis on clear priorities that are based on strategic, practical considerations.

Therefore, the government will continue to establish vital programs, especially in the field of water, resources, electricity, roads, and communications — fields that have recently witnessed great progress that will soon be followed by further such steps. This will meet our needs and will help us to reach our planning targets. In this field, we will rely on scientific methods, emphasiz-

ing the need to develop national construction through consultation and implementation. The government will extend support for production in the fields of industry, minerals, and energy in order to maintain reasonable rates of growth, taking into account the need to deliver the homeland from the negative effects of the international economic crisis and to contain these effects as well as we can.

The government is of the view that both the short- and long-term development processes will be meaningless and aimless unless they are just and equitable. Therefore, the government will distribute projects geographically and will fight poverty and want wherever they exist.

It will continue its supply policy by subsidizing bread and making better guality basic commodities available at reasonable prices. The government will supervise prices of the necessary supplies and consumer goods.

The government is aware that the development of agriculture can no longer be postponed or neglected. It has become a basic factor of stability and of guaranteeing security and a better future. Therefore, exploiting arable land; increasing, diversifying, and organizing production; regulating marketing; enhancing agricultural industry; and bolstering food reserves will follow our unchanging policies. The government will be careful to coordinate work among the various government departments and agricultural organs so that each of them will play its role without impinging on the rights of the others.

We must emphasize that expanding the marketing of agricultural products both inside and outside the country is the best means of freeing the agricultural sector from sharp changes in prices and sales. Agriculture must reassure the farmer and ensure a reasonable income for him commensurate with his efforts and investment. Emphasis must be placed on regional planning that ensures better exploitation of land and makes available areas that are suitable for agriculture.

The government is also aware that energy is one of the basic factors in the processes of production and development. Therefore, this government will start where the previous government left off in the earnest search for new energy sources. Our main aim will be to exploit the existence of oil. We will spare no efforts or funds toward this end. We will draw up programs for the preservation and proper use of energy. We will also work to develop alternative sources of energy.

6. Regarding the West Bank, while greeting the steadfastness of our brave kinfolk in the occupied territory, we promise them that we will continue to fulfill our moral and material commitments and continue work to bolster their steadfastness and help them face the occupation schems and resist attempts to confiscate their land and force them to leave it.

As for the Palestinian question as a whole, Jordan does not regard it as a political card or as merely a humanitarian issue with which it sympathizes and to which it extends support. Jordan regards it as its primary fateful issue on whose future it builds its existence, stability, and security. Therefore, this government will continue to be faithful to the pledge which this homeland and this nation took upon themselves: to support the Palestinian people and uphold Palestinian rights. Jordan, which strongly adheres to Palestinian rights and which is throbbing with Palestinian hopes and aspirations, will remain faithful to this commitment, which stems from our people's pan-Arab conviction and true feelings on which they are nurtured, as represented in their leadership's stands. It will coordinate with the PLO and all fraternal Arab countries to work for the elimination of occupation and the return of Arab rights to their kinfolk and owners.

7. In regard to Arab relations, our country, which is genuine in its Arabism and imbibed with the spiritual Arab legacy, will continue its commitments and line expressed and embodied by King Husayn's leadership. This government will work for the consolidation of Arab solidarity with the utmost determination and sincerity. We will call upon the fraternal Arab countries to adhere to dialogue, cooperation, and coordination in a manner that will bolster mutual confidence and enable the Arabs to build their unity in various economic, developmental, military, cultural, and political levels.

We believe every Arab country should work within the framework of the Arab League. We consider contradictory axes and fragmentation to be harmful to the nation and its future. The rife differences are a great danger to all the Arab countries without exception. Therefore, we will stress in all Arab and and international forums both the need to bring the Arab countries together and the aspects of detente rather than disputes. We will work with our Arab brothers to promote policies conducive to building Arab power in all fields in order to avoid the current factors of Arab disunity and fragmentation.

We reached victory and deterred Zionist aggression by solving Arab differences, by good planning, and by rational leadership. This also came about because we bolstered the Arab front and approached the world to explain our cause, expose our enemy's ambitions, and isolate it internationally. Actions such as this will enable the Arab nation to pool all of its reources in order to face the rabid Zionist onslaught and its threats to all the Arab countries.

Sincere efforts must be pooled to end the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Lebanese crisis. Jordan's policy on the Iraqi-Iranian war is well known. It stems from its commitment to Arab charters, and its belief in justice and right and in the sparing of Arab and Muslim blood. Our policy is based on our obligation to help our brothers when they are exposed to aggression.

The government will continue to support fraternal Iraq in its just defense of its land and rights and will back its effort to secure peace. The government will continue to urge the Iranian side to respond to Iraq's repeated appeals to resort to reason, arbitration, and negotiations to solve all pending disputes. The government calls on the Arabs to support Iraq and all good offices seeking to end this raging war and stop the shedding of so much blood.

As for the Lebanese crisis, which has lasted a long time and has fragmented that fraternal country, this government's stand on this issue is also based on the principle of pan-Arab brotherhood and on a deep understanding of the dangers this Israeli occupation and this fragmentation have caused the Lebanese people.

Our stand is based on exerting efforts to end the Israeli occupation, achieving the withdrawal from all Lebanese territory of both the Zionist forces of invasion and of all non-Lebanese forces in order to enable that Arab country to heal its wounds and deal with its domestic problems in an atmosphere of tranquillity and freedom.

This government also believes that the gravity of the stage through which our nation is passing and the ferocity of the onslaught it is facing dictate the foiling of conspiracies that seek to deal with the Arab countries one after the other as well as the enemy's scheme to isolate Egypt from its nation and its fateful causes. The 1979 decision to isolate Egypt was not an emotional one; it was dictated by the Egyptian political circumstances at that time. It was issued in the hope that Egypt would rectify its position and assume its role among its sister Arab states. Today, a new Egyptian policy has arisen. Egypt is now open to its Arab nation and is desirous of extending bridges to this nation. Therefore, this government welcomes the opening of doors for Egypt's return, thus allowing the Egyptian people, with their immense resources and broad capabilities, to contribute to solving the fateful issues that threaten the entire pan-Arab existence.

Mr Speaker, esteemed representatives, this country enjoyed the first rays of Islam. This country will remain loyal to the heavenly message that was sent to mankind, preserving the tolerant and enlightened spirit which ignores chauvinism and extremism and which is closer to the pure source of the spirit of Islam. From this premise, the government will work to strengthen the bonds of solidarity among the countries in the Islamic world, to exert all possible efforts to encourage the development of its countries and champion their just causes, and to consolidate the bonds of close cooperation with Islamic countries and peoples.

The government will follow in His Majesty King Husayn's footsteps and will follow his policy in international relations, which has won the respect of the world. This policy is based on extending bridges of cooperation and on entrenching the principles of respect and mutual trust with all the peace-loving peoples, as well as on respecting the UN Charter and principles. Direct dialogue with this world and its principal forces will be our method of action for achieving the mutual interests of Jordan and the Arab world in accordance with the principles and values in which we believe and which we defend.

Mr Speaker, esteemed representatives, these are the broad lines of our policy, which we submit to your esteemed House in order to obtain your confidence. The government considers this policy to be one of the priorities for its future action. The government does not claim that during its term in office it will solve all of the problems that exist in our arena and that our nation is facing. However, it promises you that it will exert its best possible efforts to achieve all of these objectives.

It remains for us to tell your esteemed House that real solutions to our domestic, pan-Arab, and foreign problems will be the result of sincere, collective, and patient efforts. This will require all of us to cooperate in order to shape a better future for our sons and children on this earth and to deal with our fateful causes. For this purpose, we will present you with the issues and with our ideas on how to solve them. We will invite you and the citizens to work with us and to discuss these issues so that we can attain our aspired objectives.

Finally, we put the government's policy statement in your hands. We will be guided in our political action by the directives contained in the speech form the throne and His Majesty King Husayn's letter of designation. While asking your esteemed House for a vote of confidence under Article 54 of the Constitution, I ask Almighty God to grant all of us success in serving this nation. And say: Work righteousness: Soon will God observe you work, and His apostles, and the believers. [Koranic verse] May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

'Ubaydat Sets Date for Parliamentary Elections

JN291722 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat has set 12 March as the date for elections to fill the vacant East Bank seats in the House of Representatives. The prime minister issued two official communiques today listing the vacant constituencies and the hours for the elections, as well as the arrangements to be made to realize successful elections.

The prime minister asked the competent officials in the ministries and government and public departments and establishments to offer maximum cooperation to the governors to make the elections successful and to perform them in the best possible manner. He also called for sincere efforts to secure an appropriate climate for the voters and the candidates. He set the period between 0700-1900 on that day for the elections.

It has been learned that the House of Representatives on 14 January notified the government that a number of East Bank seats were vacant: one seat for Amman subdistrict, including the towns of Jarash and Ma'daba; three seats for Salt subdistrict; one seat for Irbid subdistrict, including the town of 'Ajlun; two seats for Al-Karak; and one seat for At-Tafilah subdistrict.

King Addresses West Bank Delegations 30 Jan

JN302022 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received popular delegations representing the citizens in Hebron, Tulkarm, and Qalqilyah at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. Addressing these delegations, his majesty said: There is no sense in talking about dignity if your dignity is not safeguarded; there is no sense in talking about freedom unless you regain your freedom. We will never abandon you, even if the whole world abandons both of us. His Majesty King Husayn also said: Your steadfastness, firmness, heroism, and adherence to your land and identity represent the unwavering Arab character.

His majesty also asserted: We will exert every effort to save you and to save the land, the kinfolk, and the sanctities in coordination and cooperation with both the PLO and you. We seek that with all sincerity, honor, and honesty, and we will cooperate to draw up a future concept that will satisfy every Jordanian and

Palestinian regarding relations within the same family. His Majesty added: We will move in both the Arab and international arenas to influence our Arab world and the world at large so that the Arab nation can affect and hold the reins of power in its hand.

His majesty also expressed to these delegations his pride in them, in the steadfastness of the kinfolk and brothers in the West Bank, in their firmness in facing the challenge and the danger that resulted from the occupation, in their adherence to their land, and in their firmness against pain and suffering throughout the years. His Majesty King Husayn added: We will act with all sincerity and honesty to end that darkness as soon as possible and to reach our aims and objectives. We and you constitute one march, one hand, and one heart. Concluding his remarks to the West Bank delegations, his majesty said: Every moment of my life is devoted to serving our one march and aims to save the kinfolk, the land, and the sanctities.

The heads of the delegations which came to greet his majesty and congratulate him on his recovery from illness also spoke. They asked God to grant his majesty continued sound health, to keep him as a refuge and asset, and to help him carry the message of the great Arab revolution. They also expressed their pleasure at returning parliamentary life to the Kingdom and their support for this blessed step.

The meeting was attended by Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah.

King Presides Over Cabinet Meeting 29 Jan

JN292020 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn presided over part of the Cabinet meeting this evening and addressed remarks and directives to the new government at the beginning of this new phase involuing the return of parliamentary life to Jordan as well as various economic and political circumstances through which the region is passing and which are reflecting on Jordan. His majesty stressed the need to exert further efforts on all levels and to defend right and support our primary cause, the Palestine question, with full sincerity and loyalty under all circumstances. His majesty said he hoped that the government would succeed in all its missions in the various fields.

His Majesty King Husayn met with Prime Minister 'Ahmad 'Ubaydat and discussed the issues facing the new government as it begins its work. Both meetings were attended by Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim and Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah.

Foreign Minister on Al-Aqsa Mosque Incident

JN301933 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has stated that last Thursday's attempt against Al-Aqsa Mosque was a premeditated Israeli attempt within the series of Israeli measures seeking to Judaize the occupied Arab territories, empty them of their inhabitants, and obliterate their Islamic and Christian Arab features. In a statement to PETRA, Al-Masri added that while the Israeli occupation forces are working to end the Arab presence in the occupied West Bank, they are also working to end any civilized or historical feature of this presence within the framework of Israel's declared scheme to Judaize the occupided West Bank, just as it did in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

On the purpose behind Israel's announcement of the discovery of this and previous criminal operations, Al-Masri said that the forces of occupation are paving the way for such criminal operations to occur in the future, justifying their stand by saying that they had exerted efforts to discover and stop such operations in the past. Al-Masri said that this criminal operation once again confirms the continuation of the Israeli conspiracy, against which Jordan has repeatedly warned and has appealed to the Arabs and Muslims to arise to meet the challenge so that they will be able to save the land, the kinfolk, and the sanctities.

AR-RA'Y on Pipeline Agreement With Iraq

JN310800 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 31 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] *AR-RA'Y* has learned that the Jordanian and Iraqi Governments have signed an agreement to lay a pipeline for pumping crude oil from Iraqi territory directly to Aqaba via Az-Zarqa' at the cost of 1 billion dollars.

The installation of this pipeline will be accompanied by the construction of a petroleum refinery in Aqaba with joint Jordanian- Iraqi capital.

AR-RA'Y has also learned that the installation of the pipeline will begin shortly after the Jordanian Government instructs the competent quarters to speed up technical studies of the project.

This agreement was signed by both sides in Amman during the visit of Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister and RCC member, to Amman last week.

Foreign Minister Receives Finnish Official

JN291342 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri today received Klaus Tornudd, secretary general of the Finnish Foreign Ministry, who is currently visiting Jordan within the framework of a tour of some Arab states in order to become acquainted with the viewpoints on the region's issues and to explain his country's stand on the Middle East and Lebanese crises. The Finnish official stressed that his country's stand on the Palestinian question is based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, with special emphasis on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on the soil of their homeland, Palestine. He said that his country calls for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and all the occupied Arab territories, criticizes Israel's policy in the occupied West Bank, and believes that this policy further complicates the Middle East crisis.

Al-Masri presented Jordan's stand on the Middle East and Lebanese crises and acquainted the Finnish official with the repressive Israeli measures in the occupied West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights. He pointed out that Israel hampers peace prospects in the region. Al-Masri praised Finland's stand toward the Arab causes and stressed the importance of a European role in helping to achieve a just and durable peace in the region. He also praised Jordanian-Finnish relations and called for promoting these relations in the interest of both countries.

Al-Mastri Receives French Official 28 Jan

JN282029 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received Francis Gutman, director general of the French External Relations Ministry, and his delegation at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon. Al-Masri heard from Gutman the French viewpoint on the latest developments in the situation in the Arab region, especially concerning Lebanon. Gutman stressed France's concern about Lebanon's independence and sovereignty and the need to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis and halt the foreign interference that is aggravating the situation.

Gutman also said that his mission in the region is to help find a solution that will guarantee Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, as well as a peaceful solution to the region's crisis as a whole. The French official stressed the need to find a solution to the Palestine question, pointing out that the French-Egyptian initiative still exists.

Al-Masri reiterated Jordan's firm and well known position toward the Lebanese crisis, Jordan's concern about guaranteeing Lebanon's sovereignty and independence, and its support for the legitimate Lebanese Government. Al-Masri also touched on the Jordanian viewpoint on the Middle East crisis and the latest developments that the crisis has witnessed.

Official Leaves, Arrives in Damascus

JN291933 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Amman — Francis Gutman, director general of the French External Relations Ministry, and his delegation left Amman this afternoon after a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he met with a number of senior officials.

Gutman arrived in Damascus this evening.

AD-DUSTUR Praises Kohl's Stand in Israel

JN300718 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Jan 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Bold Stand," *AD-DUSTUR* says: The result of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to Israel, which concluded yesterday amid open differences on several topics of discussion between the FRG and Israel, represents the beginning of the end of a long era of Zionist blackmail and the salvation of the modern FRG from the complex of guilt which Zionism tried to implant in the German people forever. Despite all the demonstrations that were organized and staged and the various types of hostilities during Kohl's 5-day visit, the Zionist blackmail failed to make the FRG official yield to the intense pressure. The Zionist blackmail also failed, under the pressure of recalling the tragedies of the past, to make him adopt stands contrary to his country's interests — interests that are linked to the Arab states with very large economic, cultural, and political relations.

AD-DUSTUR adds: With his bold stand on several topics he disputed with Israel, Kohl has set an example for West European countries and those countries that have been accustomed to yield to Israeli pressure and blackmail. Kohl's repeated declaration that FRG stands are made in Bonn not in Tel aviv has been respected and valued by all those who followed the visit and the desperate attempts that were made during it to influence the FRG to alter its balanced and constructive stand toward the Middle East problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Crown Prince Returns From Britain 30 Jan

JN302033 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to the homeland this evening after a private visit to Britain. During the visit his highness and the Duke of Gloucester opened the Islamic architecture fair which was arranged by the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce.

His highness was received at the airport by the court minister; his highness the chief chamberlain; the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; his excellency the chief justice; the president of the Royal Research Society for Islamic Civilization, Al al-Bayt; and a number of senior officials.

Bank Governor on Measures for Foreign Banks

JN281032 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 28 Jan 84 p 3

[Ziyad ash-Shillah dispatch]

[Text] Dr Muhammad Sa'id an-Nabulsi, the governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, has stressed that the measure calling for transforming foreign banks into Jordanian-foreign companies in which Jordanians will have a 51 percent share is not an attempt, in any way whatsoever, to change the state's policy of welcoming and providing incentives to foreign capital. He added that this measure, even through it has been accompanied by another measure on raising the capital of licensed Jordanian banks to 5 million Jordanian dinars, is purely an organizational measure to strengthen the banking sector and its ability to fulfill economic needs and the requirements of Jordanian development plans. Dr an-Nabulsi added: This step gives the Jordanian investor the opportunity to be on equal footing with the foreign investor in his own country, Jordan.

At a news conference at the Central Bank on Thursday, held to explain the background and dimensions of the decisions that were made to reassess the ownership of banks, Dr an-Nabulsi said: We cannot call what has taken place Jordanization because, in reality, there has been nothing of the sort. What has taken place is a review of ownership and nationality of foreign banking institutions. He added: The operation to reassess ownership took place a long time ago, specifically in 1978.

Dr an-Nabulsi pointed out that regulations on controlling the activities of foreign companies were enacted in the sixties and that these regulations were based on a law. He added: These regulations have been amended several times, most recently in 1978 to control all of the commercial activiities that any foreigner undertakes in the Kingdom. These regulations, which continue to be in force, stipulate that any foreign activity is subject to the approval of the prime ministry. At the time, and in actual practice, they were understood to cover only commercial activities carried out by individuals, and not by banks. These regulations were amended in 1978 to cover all commercial activities by foreigners. Under these amended regulations, Jordanians had a 51 percent share, while the remaining share was owned by foreigners. However, this amendment was not effectively applied to banks, which remained excluded.

Dr an-Nabulsi said that this measure is the sound implementation of existing legislation, that there is no new legislation, and that what recently took place is that banks were asked to regulate their situation in accordance with the 1978 legislation. The banks have been given 3 years to do this. He added: This is not a new trend. It has been in the air for more than 2 years, during which the trend has been to call on foreign banks to voluntarily regulate their situation, and not be forced to do so.

Dr an-Nabulsi said that 2 years ago the Central Bank contacted the banks concerned to have them reassess their situation and give Jordanians ownership of not less than 51 percent in these banks. He added that some of the banks agreed to these measures and regulated their situation voluntarily. However, others decided that in order to carry out this reassessment there must be a legally binding obligation forcing them to do so.

Dr an-Nabulsi added: We tried through various means and methods to explain to these banks that it is in their as well as the public interest to voluntarily implement this measure. However, they insisted on a legislative measure applicable to them.

Dr an-Nabulsi stressed that what is currently taking place will not in any way affect the movement of foreign capital. He added: We asked all licensed banks to raise their declared capital to 5 million Jordanian dinars as a basic step in strengthening the bank's capital and its capability in fulfilling the needs of both the Jordanian economy and the development plans. He pointed out that registering foreign banks as Jordanian-foreign companies will enable these banks to open branches throughout Jordan.

Dr an-Nabulsi said: The new arrangements will not harm the foreign investments in Jordan or the transfer of their profits outside Jordan. The new arrangements will be implemented with flexibility. This became obvious when the banks were given 3-year notice to adjust their situation. These measures will be applied according to the dates in which the banks were registered in Jordan. In other words, we will begin with the banks that were registered first, then move to the other banks according to the dates in which they began their activities in Jordan.

Dr an-Nabulsi said: None of the other Arab countries gave such notice, although most of them reconsidered the ownership of the banks operating in them. We are the last country to implement these measures. He added: We will give complete freedom to the banks that intend to reconsider their situation so that they will convey 51 percent of their capital to Jordanians in accordance with the method that suits them. Dr an-Nabulsi added: It is our desire that 25 percent of the new shares be allocated to individuals as investors and savers. The banks will have the freedom to deal with the other 26 percent and to transform that amount to general or private companies, or to the banks' employees. The decisions adopted are based on maintaining and adhering to the freedom of foreign capital and investments and on safeguarding the privileges granted to them. This is in fact the framework of the new legislation or new guidelines.

On the merger of the banks, Dr an-Nabulsi said: We contacted the banks concerned. Some of them expressed the desire to make adjustments in accordance with these arrangements. He said: We gave the banks freedom to merge if they want to do so. None of the banks was forced to merge or to buy another bank; however, we hope that merger will take place, because there are more banks than are needed. We resorted to incentives, and not to pressure, to achieve bank mergers.

Dr an-Nabulsi said: I would like to assert that none of these arrangements will harm the situation of these banks or their employees so long as they want to remain as they are. In fact, they are private establishments, and we do not want to increase the government shares. If any establishment wants to buy shares, it will be treated as any investor. The objective is to maintain banking activity in the private sector. All of these matters will be left for the new administration which will run these arrangements with the method it deems suitable, in accordance with sound commercial bases and without any interference by the government.

In his statement, Dr an-Nabulsi dealt with the situation of the banks operating in Jordan. He said: Seventy-five percent of the banks' capital is Jordanian, not foreign. He said: There are 16 banks in Jordan, 8 of which are non-Jordanian. This is in terms of numbers. However, the size of the Jordanian banks' capital is unmatched by that of the foreign banks. The Arab Bank in Jordan has 11 million dinars in capital, the National Bank's capital is 9 million dinars, and the Housing Bank's capital is 12 million dinars, while the total capital of the foreign banks is not over 12 million dinars.

Dr an-Nabulsi said: The only Jordanian bank that has requested an amendment of its status is the Arab Bank, because its capital inside and outside is 22 million dinars while its Jordanian capital alone is 11 million dinars.

At the end of his news conference, Dr an-Nabulsi answered a question on the effect of the arrangements and their banning

some banks from contacting the main foreign bank by saying: This depends on the opinion of the new owners and the new board of directors, who will decide the method of dealing.

On merger, Dr an-Nabulsi said: These are secondary arrangements. We concentrate on what is more important. Consequently, we will not interfere in the merger process.

On whether there is a relationship between the increase of capital and the transformation of banks into Jordanian-foreign companies, Dr an-Nabulsi said that the increase of the capital to 5 million Jordanian dinars applies at present to Jordanian banks and must take place this year. As for foreign banks, they must begin to adjust to this measure, but those which reorganize and become Jordanian companies this year or during the next 2 years must raise their capital to 5 million Jordanian dinars if it is less than that. Dr an-Nabulsi said that the new instructions do not interfere with new incoming investments, that they are a sound internal organization of existing legislation, and that the measures are neutral with respect to foreign capital.

On the measures that will be taken in case the banks do not carry out these instructions, Dr an-Nabulsi said that the existing banks have been given a period of 3 years. If they do not adjust during this period, their licences will definitely be revoked, but no bank has expressed unwillingness to implement these instructions.

On the special arrangements concerning the shares that will be put in the market for the new investors, Dr an-Nabulsi said that the value of these shares will be governed by special arrangements that will be made by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. He added that the banks will evaluate their rights, obligations, and assets in a correct manner and that there will be talks with the Ministry of Industry in this regard. Dr an-Nabulsi said: Our role will be to offer advice only; we will leave the negotiations to the new boards of administration.

Dr an-Nabulsi said: We closed the door to new banks some 3 years ago and the door remains closed. This encourages the existing banks to have more capital which will have a positive impact on this country's economy and development.

On the Central Bank's role, Dr an-Nabulsi said that the Central Bank's activities take place on two parallel lines: controlling the banks and administering the country's foreign currency reserves. He added that the Central Bank is the final authority for the banks and is directly linked to the Prime Ministry. Dr an-Nabulsi said: The Central Bank also controls desposits in the Kingdom, and this is one of the bank's basic tasks. The Central Bank also controls the liquidity of the banks and that of the depositors.

Dr an-Nabulsi added that under the law the Central Bank does not have the right to ask a bank to increase its capital beyond the mimimum level. He said: That is why we resorted to the special economic security committee which issued a decision on raising the banks' capital to 5 million Jordanian dinars.

On the alarm system that will be established in the banks, Dr an-Nabulsi said that a tender for the purchase of all the required equipment will be submitted this year. The preliminary cost of this project is estimated to reach 1.5 million Jordanian dinars.

At the end of his press conference, Dr an-Nabulsi said that during their last meeting the Jordanian banks decided to open a branch in London.

PLO's Assets

JN281111 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 28 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* — The governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, Dr Muhammad Sa'id an-Nabulsi, has said that he does not have any information about transferring some of the PLO's assets to Jordan following the Lebanese incidents. This came while answering journalists' questions during the press conference Dr an-Nabulsi held at the Central Bank on Thursday on the new measures concerning ownership of the banks.

Further Report

JN281050 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 28 Jan 84 p 3

[By Rami G. Khuri]

[Excerpts] Amman — In a press conference devoted almost exclusively to the government's recent decision to compel foreign bank branches in Jordan to restructure their equity share holding to reflect a 51 percent Jordanian ownership, Central Bank of Jordan Governor, Dr. Muhammad Sa'id an-Nabulsi, said here Thursday the government decided to make the move obligatory because only a few of the eight foreign banks agreed to a voluntary change in their equty structure.

Foreign bankers contacted by the *JORDAN TIMES* have expressed surprise at the government's decision to force them to become majority locally owned within three years, and a few have indicated they would study the situation and decide on the most appropriate response: To comply with the regulations and maintain a minority shareholding, perhaps also with a management contract to continue to oversee the operations of the banks, or to sell out their shares completely and terminate their presence in Jordan. Most of the foreign banks appear likely to remain in the country, through one or two might pull out if they feel the modest volume of business and profits in Jordan does not warrant their being minority shareholders in a foreign bank, in a manner that might contradict their operating principles around the world.

There is some concern that the floating of JD 15-20 million of new shares by the foreign and local banks during the coming three years might squeeze the liquidity of the capital market here, but this should be largely averted by staggering the new share offerings over the three years in which the foreign banks must comply with the letter of the law.

Dr. an-Nabulsi also said that agreement had been reached with the Bank of England to establish a consortium bank in London owned by all the Jordanian banks except the Arab Bank, which already has branches and a wholly owned investment bank in London. The new Jordanian consortium bank in London, with a capital of ten million pounds sterling, would start as a representative office, then become a deposit-taker, and finally become a

fully licensed commercial bank conducting full retail banking services. The new bank should start operations within six months, Dr an-Nabulsi said.

He also said the Central Bank would continue such efforts to expand the presence of Jordanian banks abroad, but would have to live with any moves by foreign countries to reciprocate the Jordanian requirement for 51 percent local ownership. Such majority local ownership requirements already have been implemented in almost all Arab countries, he said, mainly affecting the Amman-based Arab Bank and its branches abroad.

On the expansion of the equity of Jordanian banks, Dr. an-Nabulsi said he did not expect the enlarged banks to lead to a situation of "over-capacity" in the banking sector, as had happened in the insurance sector in recent years. He noted that the banking sector has expanded rapidly and consistently during the past decade, in line with the growth of the Jordanian economy. He said in most cases banks' equity had remained well below the growth of the economy, and some banks are "quite undercapitalised" at the moment.

"We've closed the door to new commercial banks in Jordan, and our aim is to strengthen existing banks by increasing their capital and reserves," he said.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad Exchange Views on Situation

NC290628 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2325 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] SANA reports that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad telephoned President Amin al-Jumayyil last night. The agency adds that President al-Jumayyil congratulated President al-Asad on the resumption of his official activities. SANA further says the two presidents took the opportunity to exchange views on issues pertaining to the current situation in Lebanon and on questions of concern to their countries.

Al-Jumayyil Chairs Meeting on Security Plan

NC302035 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil today chaired a meeting attended by Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus; Dr Wadi' Haddad, presidential adviser for national affairs; and Air Colonel Simon Qassis, director of Army intelligence. A review was made during the meeting of the results of the contacts currently taking place with regard to the security plan, as well as the results of meetings that took place during the past 48 hours with U.S. presidential envoy Donald Rumsfeld, Richard Murphy, and U.S. Ambassador in Beirut Reginald Bartholomew.

The meeting was followed by another meeting among U.S. Ambassador Bartholomew, Dr Wadi' Haddad, and Colonel Simon Qassis. The discussions dealt with the results of the contacts the government is making with the Lebanese parties to eliminate the obstacles facing the security plan. A positive atmosphere prevailed during the meeting, especially regarding the progress made by Lebanese officials in contacts over the past few hours.

Following the meeting, Dr Wadi' Haddad and Colonel Qassis went to the government palace where they gave Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan the latest information on the progress made in the current contacts for the implementation of the security plan and the steps to be adopted for its implementation.

Reportage on Al-Wazzan, Soviet Envoy Meeting

Al-Wazzan Makes Statement

NC301448 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today received Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov. After the meeting, Prime Minister Al-Wazzan said:

[Begin recording] In the present circumstances, we have multifaceted responsibilities to the homeland: some are domestic, some Arab, and others international. My meeting with his excellency the Soviet ambassador, Mr Soldatov, falls under these responsibilities. We are eager that everyone — particularly the major powers — become fully cognizant of all our moves and stands. Each one of these states has a role to play in extending help to save us from our current sufferings and rid Lebanon and the area of the dangers threatening us. In light of this, I wanted to confer with the Soviet ambassador to exchange views with him so that the responsibilities would be clarified in all their aspects. In the present circumstances, Lebanon looks to everyone and requests that they assume their responsibility in any form of assistance they can give. Undoubtedly, the government's constant moves in all directions remain the primary factor and practical course in all its past, present, and future actions. [end recording]

Soldatov on Soviet Position

NC302022 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today met with Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov. Following a statement by Al-Wazzan, Soviet Ambassador Soldatov responded to a question by saying that the Soviet position on Lebanon is clear: Lebanon must be a state with an independent and integral sovereignty. The Lebanese people should determine their own affairs without any foreign interference.

Asked if the Soviet Union is taking practical steps to help Lebanon ride out its crisis, Ambassador Soldatov said: We help Lebanon through the political position we adopt at the United Nations and during our meetings with the governments of other states. In this context, the position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states was proposed by the Warsaw Pact. It is a powerful position that defends Lebanon's independence, unity, and safety of its territory. This stand calls for noninterference in Lebanon's affairs and for the withdrawal from Lebanon of the Israeli aggressor's forces, as well as the military contingents of the United States and the other NATO states. This means that you are powerfully supported not only by the Soviet Union but also by all of the Warsaw Pact states.

Reportage on Salim's Arrival in Italy

To Meet Various Officials, Pope

NC300632 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2325 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Dr Elie Salim, minister of foreign and expatriates affairs, arrived in Rome tonight for talks with Italian officials on continuing the Italian contingent's presence with the Multinational Force in Lebanon. He will also visit the Vatican to convey a message from President Amin al-Jumayyil to Pope John Paul II.

More on Visit

For Beirut and Italian reportage on Foreign Minister Elie Salim's visit to Italy, including his meetings with Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti and Pope John Paul II, see the Italy & the Vatican section of the 31 January Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Reportage on Fighting Involving U.S. Forces

Marines Shell Hayy as-Sullum

NC301602 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The first action U.S. President Reagan took after nominating himself for another presidential term was to have his Marines shell the residential quarters of Beirut's southern suburbs. The situation escalated this afternoon while attempts were underway to find a solution for the security plan's implementation. Therefore, U.S. President Reagan's present to the Lebanese citizens has been more shells — shells that hit and continue to hit the Hayy as-Sullum area.

One person was martyred and at least 15 others wounded during the indiscriminate shelling that originated from the Marine positions east of the airport. The Marine shells that hit Hayy as-Sullum did not spare schools and children, with one school being hit by several shells. A school bus was destroyed and a number of children were wounded. The children's cries mingled with the sound of U.S. shells. The Marines used phosphorous, fragmentation, and shrapnel [mismariyah] shells — all banned internationally. The shelling of the residential quarters continued for 3 hours. The clashes expanded at 1400 to include Burj al-Barajinah and Al-Murayjah, in addition to Hayy as-Sullum. The violent U.S. shelling occurred on the Airport-Hayy as-Sullum, (Asiru)-Hayy as-Sullum, and Science College-Hayy as-Sullum axes. All roads leading to the area were cut off due to Marine sniper fire, which impeded the removal of the wounded.

Marines Target of Shelling

NC301610 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1534 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] We have just received a report that a MEA aircraft from Cairo landed at Beirut Airport and that air traffic has not been affected by the shelling of the airport perimeter. Airport security sources reported that three shells fell in the airport perimeter. The shelling was aimed at the Marine positions. Five MEA aircraft will leave Beirut International Airport shortly.

Marine Wounded by Sniper

NC301605 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1549 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpt] A security source has just reported that the clashes involving various types of weapons have expanded to the Sfayr-Old Sidon Road axis. Sniper fire has been reported in the flour mills area. Meanwhile, clashes between the Army and gunmen are concentrated on the axes of the Mar Mikha'il church, Al-Musharrafiyah, and Ash-Shiyah. The same source said that shells also fell in the vicinity of the Al-Ghubayri police station.

It also has been reported that a Marine was shot in the chest by asniper in the vicinity of the airport.

A security source said that three shells fell in the Al-Awza'i area at 1730, wounding four persons.

Wounded Marine Dies

NC301650 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] It was reported a short while ago that the U.S. soldier wounded within the airport perimeter died this afternoon.

Aircraft Overfly Beirut 31 Jan

NC310633 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0622 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Excerpt] While there was relative calm on the combat axes this morning, U.S. warplanes overflew the capital on two reconnaissance sorties.

More Reportage on Security Situation

Army Repulses Infiltration Attempt

NC302027 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Security sources reported that armed persons attempted to infiltrate the Army position in Monteverde at 2100 and were repulsed.

Beirut on 31 Jan Clashes

NC311044 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] A Lebanese Army corporal was slightly wounded in the arm in the clashes which continue in 'Ayn Ksur and Kayfun between the Army and armed men. These clashes intensified at 1015. Fire from small arms and various caliber weapons was directed from Al-Fsaqin and the 'Aramun hills.

At 0945 today an exchange of fire with medium caliber and anti-tank weapons took place between Majdaluna and Al-Mughariyah in the Al-Kharrub region. Guarded calm prevails on the other axes.

Progressive Socialist Party Radio Testing

WA302115 [Editorial Report] A suspected Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] radio was monitored on 17 January 1984 operating on the medium-wave frequency of 1080 khz. Signal strength was good and reception quality was slightly better than when the radio was last monitored carrying test transmissions in November 1983. The radio was once again observed on 23 January carrying Arabic music, slogans, and news flashes. No station announcement of the radio's name has been monitored so far. According to a 16 January Paris AFP report, a PSP station is to go on the air on 1 February; however, the radio on 25 January announced that "Walid Junblatt has not inaugurated the PSP radio, which is still in the experimental stage. The date of the inauguration will be announced officially when a decision is made on the date."

Khaddam Receives French Official 29 Jan
JN292154 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Damascus — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received at 2000 today Francis Gutman, director general of the French External Relations Ministry. During the meeting the talks dealt with the current situation in the region.

Foreign Minister Receives Finnish Official
JN301316 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Klaus Tornudd, secretary general of the Finnish Foreign Ministry. The talks during the meeting dealt with the current situation in the region.

Ba'th Official Receives U.S. News Delegation
JN301900 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Damascus — Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, Ba'th National Command reserve member and chief of the Information Bureau, received today a U.S. press delegation representing press and information officials in more than 20 U.S. press and information institutions. During the meeting, Comrade Sayyagh explained the political and general principles of Syria's government and society under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Dr Sayyagh answered questions from the members of the delegation, including questions on the political situation in Lebanon, the Palestine cause, and Arab relations.

Dr Sayyagh explained the stand of the Ba'th Party and the revolution in Syria on these issues. He asserted that the solution in Lebanon stems from the will of the Lebanese people themselves. He noted that the basis of this solution was presented by the Lebanese National Salvation Front — equality among the Lebanese people, salvation from the Israeli occupation and Zionist invasion forces, and canceling the 17 May agreement imposed by the Israeli invasion forces on Lebanon.

On the Palestine cause, Dr Sayyagh asserted that the path adopted by some Palestinian leaders who are panting behind the U.S. solutions will not achieve any gains for the Palestine cause, but will obliterate the legitimate national rights for which the Arab people have struggled.

Jordanian Parliamentary Move, Other Actions Viewed
JN292112 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Palestine Broadcast: From "On the Events" program]

[Text] Within the context of coordination and consultation about the forthcoming settlement scheme in the region, King Husayn has stated that he intends to leave for the United States in the next few days, while Donald Rumsfeld, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's envoy to the Middle East, arrived in Amman yesterday afternoon.

At a press conference yesterday, King Husayn welcomed Yasir 'Arafat in Jordan and said: We will reach the required level and crystallize an acceptable formula for future relations.

On 'Arafat's moves within the context of the settlement scheme the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS* cited Palestinian sources as saying that Yasir 'Arafat will visit Cairo early next month, accompanied by some of his followers, to preside over the meeting of the Palestinian committee which has been entrusted to contact Mubarak. The Palestinian sources added that 'Arafat will hold talks with the Egyptian officials that will focus on Jordanian-Iraqi-Egyptian coordination on the Middle East cause. *AL-QABAS* said that during his stay in Cairo 'Arafat will open the PLO office there.

In the occupied homeland, more than 30 Palestinian national organizations and institutions have condemned the Jordanian measure of reconvening Parliament. In a statement they issued at the end of their national conference recently held in Bir Zayt University, these organizations and institutions stressed that this measure is a prelude to bypassing the PLO and is an attempt to harm the PLO's status as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They also announced that they will boycott the members of Parliament from the West Bank who responded to the Jordanian measure. These organizations and institutions also explained that the Jordanian regime's claim that this measure is the expression of its legal responsibility toward the occupied territories is false as the legal responsibility for these occupied territories has been given to the PLO as acknowledged by Arab, Islamic, and nonaligned summits, and all the conferences held by the United Nations. All these have decided that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, including our people under occupation.

At the end of their statement, these organizations and institutions called on the masses to firmly confront the Jordanian parliamentary conspiracy, to reaffirm that the PLO is the legitimate representative and the militant leader of our Palestinian people in all their places of residence, and to stress that there is no choice other than the right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of our independent state.

The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front [PPSF] also warned against the steps that the United States is adopting in the Middle East such as the use of threats and military force in order to extricate the U.S. Administration from the present dilemma which it has put itself in as a result of its rash policy.

In an editorial, *NIDAL ASH-SHA'B*, organ of the PPSF, said that the precipitate steps by the United States expose the region to a new explosion and keep it a hotbed of tension as a result of the stubbornness of Reagan, who vainly seeks to bypass the new realities in the region, and who does not want to admit the failure of his policy because he wishes to run for president.

Reportage on Visit by Australian Minister

Shamir, Hayden Discuss Settlements

TA301059 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1047 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] This morning Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden told Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that his government thinks the settlements should be frozen, because their establishment does not conform to international law. This position, Hayden stressed, had been unanimously approved by the Australian Government. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that Hayden and Shamir spent 2 hours discussing Middle East affairs and, despite the differences of opinion, it has been reported that the atmosphere between them was good. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir asked that Australia continue to maintain its soldiers in the Multinational Force in Sinai.

Hayden Discusses Sinai Force

TA301856 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden met today with Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Defense Minister Moshe Arens and opposition leaders. This evening Hayden discussed with reporters the prospects of Australia's continued presence in the multinational peacekeeping force in the Sinai after its term runs out in April. Shim'on Feinberg reports:

[Begin recording] [Feinberg] Foreign Minister Hayden would not say what he would recommend when he returns to Canberra, but for the record it must be said that he stated more advantages than disadvantages for leaving the Australians in Sinai. Both Israeli and Egyptian leaders, he said, as well as leaders of Israel's opposition, all spoke of the importance of the continued Australian presence in the MFO. Hayden said he was convinced of the advantage to Egypt's economy of having a multinational force in the peninsula, since military sources could be converted to economic needs. But he said he thought the force's presence was not an influential element in determining what Israel does militarily.

[Hayden] Israel believes its security has to be protected, and has to be protected on all borders at once, and it will respond appropriately; that was made clear to me.

[Feinberg] Foreign Minister Hayden also stressed the concern in Australia that the force is being used as a means by the major powers to curve out spheres of influence, a concern he apparently feels also exists in Egypt.

[Hayden] For a number of reasons we are more acceptable in parts of this region than the United States would be; we are certainly preferred to an enlarged U.S. presence, for instance on the part of Egypt. That, too, is an important matter which I will be reporting back home.

[Feinberg] Hayden went on to say that the 100 Australians in the force were a small contribution, but their withdrawal would leave a serious gap which he has been told would take about 18 months to fill by another country. [end recording]

Shamir on Syrian Intransigence

TA310548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has accused Syria of continuing to block an agreement with Lebanon. Speaking in Jerusalem last night at a banquet for visiting Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, the prime minister called for a tough stand against Syria in Lebanon.

[Begin Shamir recording] The main obstacle to the accomplishment of this goal, however, is the Syrian Government, which pursues an intransigent and aggressive policy towards Lebanon and Israel. We firmly believe that a strong posture must be adopted in the face of Syria's obstruction. The Syrian Government should be persuaded to cooperate with the international efforts that are directed only towards securing stability and calm to troubled Lebanon and its common border with Israel. [end recording]

Prime Minister Shamir praised Australia's contribution to the multinational peace-keeping force in the Sinai. Shamir hopes Australia would maintain an extended commitment to what he called this vital bulwark of peace between Israel and Egypt.

The Australian foreign minister replied that his government is yet to decide on this issue. Hayden spoke of the close and friendly ties between Australia and Israel, but he added that there were differences over the Palestinian question.

[Begin Hayden recording] There are points of difference related to the rights of the Palestinian people. Just as we in Australia seek the general recognition of the State of Israel, so do we think that there can be no resolution of the dispute until the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are recognized. The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, has outlined our views of those rights. In Washington, the 30th of June last year, he said: We believe in the rights of the Palestinians to their independence and the possibility of their own independent state. [end recording]

U.S. Envoy Rumsfeld Arrives for Talks

TA311024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Envoy Rumsfeld has arrived in Israel. This afternoon he will meet with the deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry, Hanan Bar-On. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Rumsfeld will report on his talks in Damascus, Beirut, and Amman. The Americans are now making a renewed attempt to revive the plan for security arrangements in Lebanon which failed some time ago.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary Block Arrives

TA282012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block arrived in Israel this evening. He will tour kibbutzim and agricultural research centers. The U.S. secretary will stay in Israel 2 days.

Tours Agricultural Sites 29 Jan

TA291715 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1645 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Ashdod, 29 Jan (ITIM) — Some 100 tons of wheat grain were brought specially to the new silo construction, which is being completed in the rear of the Ashdod port, to demonstrate experimental activation of it for the U.S. secretary of agriculture, who is in Israel on a visit.

Some $17.5 million — primarily from U.S. sources — were invested in the silos. They can hold approximately 60,000 tons (compared to the 95,000-ton capacity of the Haifa silos).

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block, 49, arrived last night accompanied by his wife, senior officials, businessmen, and reporters. The entourage includes 24 people. The guest and his party were welcomed at the airport by his host in Israel, Agriculture Minister Pesah Grupper, and other ministry personnel.

This morning the guests, accompanied by Minister Grupper, his deputy MK Mikha'el Deqel, Agriculture Ministry Director General Avraham Ben-Me'ir and other senior officials, went on a tour to observe advances in Israeli agriculture.

First the guests went to the U.S. Independence Forest, where the guest planted a tree in the Illinois part of the wood — the state from which the secretary comes.

Then they conducted a tour in the Nes Harim area near the forest, and visited Kibbutz Na'an, where the kibbutz secretary reviewed the development of the place. Then they observed a demonstration of irrigation systems and equipment. The ITIM correspondent notes that last year Israel marketed irrigation hardware to the United States worth some $30 million. The secretary's party also included some businessmen, who showed great interest in the exhibition. More business is anticipated.

From there the guests went on to a rather long visit of Moshav Be'er Toviyya, to get to know the moshav's lifestyle. A welcome ceremony was held for the guests in the secretariat hall, and moshav member Mr Ben-'Ami Har'el surveyed the nature of cooperation, mutual aid, and mutual guarantees that are customary in moshavim. Then they left for a tour of the Be'er Toviyya food center, which provides the needs for some 10,000 head of cattle.

The minister was also shown a new forklift manufactured by a regional plant, models of which have already been sent to the United States.

The guests' next stop was at the Volcanic Institute for Agricultural Research, and from there they continued to a tour of the new silos in Ashdod in the afternoon. The U.S. secretary of agriculture and his party, as well as their hosts — Ashdod Mayor Mr Arye Azulay, and the director of the silos — went up to the roof of the building, where they were able to view the entire area. The secretary then gave out medals to some of his hosts.

The new silos in the rear of the Ashdod port will probably become operational at the end of next month.

At an improvised news conference in Be'er Toviyya, Mr Block said that he supports the establishment of a free trade zone between Israel and the United States, noting that the agricultural trade balance between the two countries is presently to Israel's disadvantage. In 1982 Israel imported from the United States agricultural goods worth $421 million, whereas it exported to the United States agricultural produce worth $47 million.

Later the secretary said that the United States could learn from the irrigation methods developed in Israel to solve the problem of how to avoid exclusive dependence on the weather. He said, in reply to a question, that he was particularly impressed with the computerized irrigation network in Kibbutz Na'an.

Agriculture Minister Pesah Grupper said he was glad to host his colleague, who himself is a farmer working his own ranch together with his wife and son. "It is easy to talk to him, because he understands us," the minister said, expressing the hope that talks about increased financing for the joint research fund will bear fruit, and that mutual cooperation toward implementing joint projects to aid developing countries will deepen.

The ITIM correspondent reports that an America-Israel Agricultural Research Fund has been in existence since 1977, circulating an overall sum of $80 million, with each country bearing the cost of $40 million. The money is held by the Finance Minister's accountant general, and yields a 7-percent interest. The dividends are used to activate 250 research and development projects in both countries. Right now negotiations are underway to increase the capital.

DIE WELT Reports Shmuelevitz Interview

DW301209 Bonn DIE WELT in German 28-29 Jan 84 p 4

[Ephraim Lahav report]

[Text] Jerusalem — Matityahu Shmuelevitz, director general of Israeli Prime Minister Shamir's office, said he was "disappointed and embittered" over Chancellor Kohl's approach to the problem of arms deliveries to Saudi Arabia. In a talk with the Springer Foreign Service Organization (SAD), Shmuelevitz even expressed the fear that arming Saudi Arabia could lead to an Israeli "preemptive strike." He made it clear that he was not speaking in the name of the government. The director general was asked whether arms deliveries to Saudi Arabia or other Arab states could possibly put Israel in a position where it would feel forced to launch a preemptive strike. Shmuelevitz, who is considered to be a confidant of former government chief Begin, answered: "Yes, that could put us in such a position." He added: "This is my personal opinion, but I say it as a person with foresight that was proved by predicting the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Germany could put us in a position where we would be forced to defend ourselves, no matter what government is in power. Consider logically for a moment what Saudi Arabia actually is — it is a family that owns a state, or it is a business organization. Even for the Saudis themselves, it is dangerous to possess such weapons. The Saudi military would not be able to operate even 10 percent of these weapons. If Saudi Arabia is attacked, it can be saved only by the United States."

With his remark about predicting the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Shmuelevitz was alluding to an interview SAD conducted with him 3 and 1/2 aears ago. At that time, the director general was asked how Israel would act if Iraq produced a nuclear bomb. He replied by saying: "We will not sit there quietly until a nuclear bomb is dropped on our heads." Now he says about his earlier statement: "I did not know anything about the plans. However, a year later we bombed the Iraqi nuclear reactor. You must understand that if somebody is put in a position where he has no other choice, he must do this. Nobody wants to commit suicide."

The director general particularly resented the fact that the chancellor did not promise that the FRG would not supply weapons to Saudi Arabia. He said it was "repugnant to hear someone say he recognizes our right to live." He added that "we do not need such recognition and we do not ask anyone for it. However, we deny the right of others to destroy us. In this connection, I want to say that for our part there has been great openness to accept the changed Germany — even by people such as myself who lost their entire families. We want to accept Germany as a democratic country, as a part of the free world. I cannot say that the chancellor's visit has contributed anything to this."

In justifying his hard criticism, the director general says: "Whoever sells weapons to the Arab knows very well where they go — the British and the French know this very well. Naturally you can ask why England and France are allowed to supply weapons to the Arabs, but not Germany? The truth is that they also should not be allowed to, but nobody is trying to say there is a changed England or a changed France."

Jerusalem Television Sums Up Kohl's Visit
TA292023 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Chancellor Kohl was not convinced that he should cancel the arms deal with Saudi Arabia. Sources in the chancellor's party as well as sources in Jerusalem have confirmed that a dialogue of deaf men was conducted on this matter between the prime minister and the chancellor. Nonetheless, before leaving Israel, Chancellor Kohl said he would take Israel's objection to the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia into consideration before he makes the final decision in a few weeks. Here is a report by our correspondents Yoram Ronen and Freddy Gruber on Chancellor Kohl's last day in Israel:

[Begin videotape] [Ronen] Even in their last meeting the prime minister raised the matter of the German arms to Saudi Arabia. Shamir again reiterated: It would be highly difficult to accept the fact that Jewish soldiers would fight against enemies bearing German-made arms. Both in the meeting with the prime minister as well as during the crowded news conference at the Plaza Hotel, the chancellor avoided an unequivocal statement. However, it was not difficult to understand that in fact a decision has already been made to go ahead and sell the arms, and the chancellor is not having misgivings or second thoughts. The Israelis did not even ask me for compensation in exchange for the deal, he said. I have heard your arguments, I will take them into consideration, and the decision will be made in Bonn, not in Jerusalem.

[Ronen] The chancellor was consistent in evading the many questions on Saudi arms. But on other issues, the chancellor was definitely ready to expand.

[Question by Ronen] Mr Chancellor, you talked about your desire to open a new chapter between the new Germany, as you described it, and Israel. Do you think such a chapter could begin in light of declarations made by your aides, who do not want to use the horrible events in Auschwitz for political ends?

[Kohl — in German; followed by simultaneous translation into English] It is our wish and our will, determination, to learn from history, to learn a lesson from history, and this is the crucial point of your question. To learn from history means for myself to be aware of history, to know what the impact is of history on those who have suffered in the course of this history. But to learn, while looking ahead to the future. And I think this was the purpose of this quotation, not to obliterate what has happened in the past.

[Ronen] Helmut Kohl sums up his visit with a sense of satisfaction. It looks like when the government crisis at home is over, in a few weeks, he will be able to fulfill the commitment he had pledged to the Saudis — and perhaps also to other Arab countries — to supply them with German arms, assessing that Israel will protest, shout, and ultimately accept this.

[e n d v i d e o t a p e]

DPA on Israeli Talks, Jidda Communique
LD271956 Hamburg DPA in German 1834 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Jerusalem, 27 Jan (DPA) — The German Federal Government is apparently prepared to take into account specific Israeli interests in its cooperation in the sphere of defense as agreed with Saudi Arabia.

On the fringes of the visit to Israel by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, German Government circles in Jerusalem said on Friday that the Jidda communique had been worded in such a way as to take into consideration Israeli arguments.

On the other hand, Israel has to bear in mind that the Chancellor, during his visit to Saudi Arabia last autumn, had pledged — "A German federal chancellor cannot break his word." Kohl said today that he has not changed any of the positions. German policy is decided in Bonn and not elsewhere.

Government circles pointed out that the chancellor had at that time become convinced that the German Leopard-II tank might upset the strategic equilibrium in the Middle East region. Therefore Kohl had expressly excluded the Leopard-II from possible German arms supplies to the Saudis. At the same time it was emphasized that the German arms export policy remains restrictive. The final destination of arms sold is a further important question for the German side. Concerning the course of the German-Israeli talks in Jerusalem, it was reported that mutual understanding for each others arguments had grown.

DPA on Kohl 'Negotiations'

LD291312 Hamburg DPA in German 1139 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Jerusalem 29 Jan DPA — In a series of intensive and sometimes tough negotiations, the Israeli Government has not succeeded in changing the German Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's mind in the matter of planned arms supplies to Saudi-Arabia. A decision would be made "with full regard for the legitimate interests" of the friendly states in the Middle East, Kohl said at a press conference in Jerusalem on Sunday at the end of his 5-day visit to Israel.

"This was no pleasure trip," the chancellor said, alluding to the political differences and the odd anti-German demonstration in connection with the holocaust. However, just like his Israeli interlocutors earlier, he emphasized the friendly character of the discussions: "I came as a friend of Israel, and I am leaving this country as a friend."

Earlier, the state-run Israeli radio said that reports claiming that negotiations had been so tough that there had been a repeated danger of them being broken off were "pulled out of thin air."

The chancellor made it quite clear that there had not been agreement on all points, "but I am convinced that understanding for the position of the other side has been deepened on both sides."

The special relationship against the background of the holocaust had, in the course of time, developed into a normal relationship which was, however, based on a special moral foundation. Germans and Israelis had this in common: "Both of us cannot have enough friends," the federal chancellor said.

Kohl, who was seen off with military honors at Ben Gurion Airport, underlined that the Middle East conflict effected the Europeans "directly." Europe, in cooperation with the United States, would have to help with a "realistic and balanced policy towards all states in that region" to dismantle conflicts and achieve a just and lasting peace.

During his talks in Jerusalem he promised to "personally" intervene with the European partners to ensure that Israel's "vital interests" would be taken into account once Spain and Portugal became European Community members, Kohl said. This was not only a duty, but was also required for reasons of common sense. The Chancellor said that the question of future Israeli agricultural exports to the EC countries could make difficulties once Spain and Portugal had joined the EC.

Despite such promises, Israeli papers all agree that there is disappointment in Israel over the "insufficient substance" of the Kohl visit.

According to reliable information from Jerusalem, Shamir is said to have been criticized by his Cabinet for failing to press the Israeli positions sufficiently in the talks with Kohl.

DAVAR Sees 'Negative Result' in Kohl Visit

TA311144 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 31 Jan 84 p 9

[Commentary by Ze'ev Struminsky: "A Limited Visit"]

[text] Some people claim that West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to Israel was unnecessary. The answer to these people is that they are wrong. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that Kohl's 5 days in Israel add up, on the bottom line, to a negative result. Official visits are supposed to achieve results or improve the atmosphere between the two countries. Kohl's visit achieved neither of these two things. In the political field, there has been no rapprochement between the two sides' positions on the disputed issues: arms for Saudi Arabia, German aid for the development of the Israeli economy, and a strengthening of relations between the two countries. Insofar as the atmosphere is concerned, a smell which can hardly be called pleasant drifted out of the conference rooms.

Two days after the chancellor arrived in Jerusalem, it was already clear that the visit would not be a success, but several observers were shocked by the chancellor's hardhitting reaction to the failure of his talks, in the news conference before his departure from Israel.

Kohl was not content to say several partial no's to Israel: He saw to it that the no's would be sharp and clear, said aggressively and publicly. On the matter of the main problem bothering Israel, during his visit in any event — the supply of arms to Saudi Arabia — the chancellor informed the crowd of journalists that his government would make the decisions about this, taking into full account the legitimate interests of all countries of the Middle East that are friendly with Bonn. It is well known that the Germans — according to their own statements — are interested not only in Israel's friendship, but also in the friendship of the Arabs, including the Saudi Arabians. Kohl was thus hinting in fact that Israel should not expect any special treatment.

On the economic issue, Kohl was not content with turning down Israel's requests for support for German investments in Israel. "At home we cut subsidies and harmed 30 million citizens of the FRG. A new subsidy (for investments in Israel) is not to be considered," Kohl declared, and did not even see fit to say that he regretted this. In contrast to this, he did promise to encourage "ideas and thoughts" about increasing Germany's economic involvement in Israel. There may have been people who were reminded of a Yiddish saying at that moment: I have plenty of advice.

It is also hard to assume that Kohl's special emphasis that relations between the younger generation in Germany and the same generation in Israel are "normal, on a special moral basis" and not "special," was not a deliberate sting. Altogether, Kohl, before he returned to Bonn, demonstrated supreme dissatisfaction with his Israeli interlocutors.

At the news conference, Kohl apparently found an efficient way to unload the frustration and tension he had accumulated here since landing at Ben-Gurion Airport last Tuesday. It is true that there are people in Germany who claim that Kohl's political grasp is not among the quickest in the world, but it came quite

rapidly to the chancellor that it was not just a question of the failure of talks, but the failure of a concept, and a personal failure.

Kohl's claim that he came to Israel as the representative of the new Germany, one worthy of moral recognition by Israel, did not arouse great enthusiasm among the Israelis. Everywhere he looked he saw sights of the Third Reich which his hosts presented to him. What was even worse from Kohl's viewpoint is that his expectations of appeasing the Israelis on points on which his predecessor, the Social-Democrat Helmut Schmidt, had aroused antagonism, were not fulfilled. The Israeli side demonstrated several strange behavior patterns toward the chancellor, primarily insensitivity, "doing things just because" and "playing at being angry," ignoring political reality. Matityahu Shmuelevitz, who announced a preemptive strike against Saudi Arabia, crowned all Israel's mistakes with a campaign that can only have one practical result: It will be easier for Germany to supply arms to Saudi Arabia. Now the Saudis will be able to present the claim that Israel itself has proved that not it, but Saudi Arabia needs defense against attacks by the other side. What is interesting is whether Shmuelevitz was working on his own initiative?

Shmuelevitz was not the only one to help Germany find a way out, through anger, of the embarrassment of the arms problem. Israeli spokesmen boasted during the visit: "We have now explained to Germany that we are totally againt any supply of German arms to Saudi Arabia. Now they will not be able to say they did not know. Now everything is clear."

Israel is being forced to measure its achievements by the anger caused to Germany, as though this was a faithful measure of political success.

In the final analysis, it has emerged that the balance of hostility between Israel and Germany has been considerably changed to Germany's benefit. Israel — which is asking Bonn for many things — also has a great deal to lose. The chancellor was able to leave Israel with the feeling that the Israelis are quite unwilling to give him what he wants, not even in return for concessions by him. In any event, Bonn wants a mainly moral recompense, and it is nothing new in politics for it to be possible to get by somehow without recompense of this sort. This is the more true since the new Germany which Kohl wants to represent has discovered inside itself the strength to rid itself, to a great extent, of the past. Since this is so, its need for Israel to release it from the duty to keep a clean conscience and preserve excellent relations with it has also decreased. In this confrontation with the new Germany, Israel has been shown naked, or, to be more precise, as someone who has uncovered his nakedness to everyone's eyes. This is Yitzhaq Shamir's great failure.

French External Relations Ministry Official Arrives

TA271401 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1345 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 27 Jan (ITIM) — The director general of the French External Relations Ministry, Francis Gutman, arrived in Israel this morning for a 1-day visit aboard a French Air Force airplane. He will later continue on his way to Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria. Gutman was greeted at the airport by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche. He was scheduled to confer with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir about the situation in Lebanon.

Government Agrees Not To Criticize Jordan Force

TA300620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Israel has granted [ne'enta] a U.S. request not to criticize, in the near future, the plan to establish a deployment force in Jordan. This has been learned by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. The request was put forward by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger at a meeting of the Israeli- U.S. joint military group. He asked Israel to refrain from statements so as not to harm contacts that would lead to agreement between the sides, and until some of Israel's demands [tevi'oteha] are received.

Tzipori Denounces Jordan Plan

TA310641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori has denounced the American plan to establish a rapid deployment force in the Jordanian Army. Tzipori, a brigadier general in the reserves, says such a force with sophisticated weapons and the ability to operate far behind enemy lines would pose a significantly greater stress to Israel's eastern border than the Jordanian Army at present. Reporter Jack Katzenell asked Tzipori about reports from Washington that Israel is playing down the affair to avoid a confrontation with the U.S. Administration.

[Begin Tzipori recording] There hasn't been any discussion about this problem in the government till now, so I think most of it is the guesses of different reporters, and not a knowledge or an official announcement of the government. But I would like to remind ourselves and everybody: Since we got our independence, Jordan without any reason has been involved in the war against Israel, and was one of the worst enemies of the independence of Israel. It will force us to keep more forces to guard our eastern border, and in times of emergency, the problem with the eastern front will be much more dnagerous than it is without this special force that maybe is going to be built there. [end recording]

Government To Prepare Multiyear Economic Plan

TA291520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Israel has informed the United States that in the coming days Jerusalem will begin preparing a multiyear economic plan. The plan will be based on the recent economic moves but will also consist of a policy in the other economic spheres. This was stated by Finance Ministry Director General 'Imanu'el Sharon in a meeting with representatives of the U.S. Administration.

Mr Sharon told our correspondent Gadi Sukenik that what has been done on the economy so far is not tantamount to an overall policy. He noted that the Americans do not intend to dictate

economic moves to us now, nor is he certain that they would now like to be involved in the Israeli economy more than has been so far.

On a different issue he said that he does not want to face a problem of a large salary erosion in the future too.

Two Arrested, Released in Attack on Temple Mount

LD301239 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The police have arrested two young men, apparently in connection with the attack early Friday morning on the Temple Mount. The two were detained while attending a Torah study group meeting run by Rabbi Meir Kahane, who heads the Kach movement.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in English at 1100 GMT on 29 January 1984 reports that the two young men arrested the morning of 29 January, in connection with the Friday morning attack on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem, were released due to lack of evidence.]

Jews Suspected

TA310911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] The commander of the southern district of the police force has said it appears that the people who took part in the attempt to damage the Temple Mount were Jews. He said this to the Knesset Internal Affairs Committee.

Labor Party Condemns Attack

TA301024 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The Labor Party is calling on the Israeli Government to disavow and take immediate and firm action to uproot the criminal atrocities which have been going on for a long time now to desecrate the holy sites of Christians and Muslims in the State of Israel.

The party's reaction team sharply condemns the criminal attempt to attack and sabotage the Muslim holy sites on Temple Mount.

The team states that if action is not immediately taken to stop these crimes, and if they are not totally uprooted, the chance for coexistence among all communities and religions in Israel will be undermined and the State of Israel throughout the world will be besmirched.

RAKAH Secretary Sums Up Delegation's Moscow Visit

TA291500 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1325 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Tel Aviv, 29 Jan (ITIM) — In the talks we held in Moscow, the danger to world peace encompassed in U.S. policy and the danger to Israel's vital interests by turning it into a U.S. military base were emphasized, RAKAH secretary general MK Me'ir Wilner said today at a news conference held in Tel Aviv's Bet Sokolov.

The news conference was also attended by 'Uzi Burstein and George Tubi — all RAKAH leaders.

Mr Wilner headed a delegation of several RAKAH members which visited Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU's Central Committee. He noted that the Israeli delegation held talks in Moscow with Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo, and with B. Ponomarev, the secretary of the Central Committee. "These were very important talks, and they were held at the highest level we could have met with. Andropov, too, sent us written congratulations, Mr Wilner said.

Later the speaker mentioned the joint communique issued at the end of the talks. The two parties agreed with the view that the overriding Israeli policy has led the people of Israel into a stalemate, into a political and economic crisis, and into dangerous dependency on the United States.

Another thing that was stated in the joint communique is that "the people of Israel should be made aware of the fact — lamentably ignored here — of the increased danger to world peace following the stationing of U.S. missiles on West European soil. The danger is likewise imminent to the people of the various Middle East countries, Israel included."

Later Mr Wilner added that "under conditions of eliminating the conquest of Arab territories and the establishment of a just peace, the right of all the people and the countries in the region — including Israel — would be guaranteed for free development and existence in security. Together with other countries, the Soviet Union is ready to guarantee the free development and security of Israel, the Palestinian state that will be established within the 1967 borders, and all the regional countries."

In reply to a question, Mr Wilner said that in light of the regional situation "it is possible that the Soviet Union would initiate something in connection with the Middle East." Later, he emphasized a few times that "for the moment at issue are general principles, yet he did not discuss the particulars of that initiative." He refused to elaborate any further.

In answer to another question, regarding the accelerated arming of Syria by the Soviet Union, the speaker said: "All this talk about a Soviet danger to the Middle East and Israel is a lie. The Soviet Union will do everything to prevent wars in the region. No element, partner, or friend of the Soviet Union will launch a war against Israel. On the contrary, Israel has plans to stage a war against Syria. And if Syria is attacked, it will defend itself. The Soviet Union, moreover, has told the United States and Israel that war against Syria will not work, because it is very close to the Soviet border and jeopardizes world peace."

Answering questions on immigration from the Soviet Union, delegation member 'Uzi Burstein said that the delegation members were explicitly told that there is not change in the attitude toward Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel. As in

the past, now too the possibility exists to leave, and if there are any hurdles, they are only temporary, resulting from security reasons or reasons of guarding state secrets, and sooner or later these people, too, will be allowed to leave.

'Uzi Burstein also reported that there is a favorable attitude in the Soviet Union to the visit of Edgar Bronfman, the President of the World Jewish Congress, and the assessment is that the delay of the visit stems from the Israeli authorities' objection to it. It is estimated that this visit would contribute toward improving the ties between world Jewry and the Soviet Union.

MK Me'ir Wilner reported that during their stay in Moscow, the RAKAH delegation members also met with a delegation of the Palestinian Democratic Front headed by Nayif Hawatimah, and held talks with them. In their meeting, Hawatimah said that his organization accepts the Fes and Brezhnev plans fully, adding that the goal of his organization is to reach an end to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through political means.

RAKAH's George Tubi Interviewed

TA301113 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Jan 84 p 2

[Interview with RAKAH member George Tubi by Eti Ron'el; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] As head of the foreign relations department of RAKAH, on your recent visit to Moscow you met with the number one man of the Soviet Union, Chernenko. Is it true that he is slated to succeed the present leader, Andropov?

[Answer] You might think so. Andropov is still functioning and I do not know whether Chernenko is number two or number three, but he undoubtedly belongs in the first line of the Soviet leadership. We met and talked for 3 and 1/2 hours.

[Question] What was your impression of Chernenko?

[Answer] I was surprised by his extensive knowledge of regional problems. He is knowledgeable about the smallest possible details of all recent moves in the Middle East, including those of the Israeli Government. He gave me the impression of a very responsible and thorough person. For his meeting with us, he arrived with numerous papers, and when he wanted to be precise he read from a document. It was clear to me that he had prepared his homework. He asked us about the chances of the government lasting, and it seems he prefers an Alignment government to a Likud government, viewing it as the lesser of two evils, or a chance for the better.

[Question] Did you meet Andropov?

[Answer] No, it is difficult for me to say. The Soviets did not set up a meeting for us with him, for some reason.

[Question] Chernenko is not young — he is about 70. In the West the impression given is that of an elderly Soviet leadership, removed from the people, and as a result also paranoid regarding the West.

[Answer] It is true that such an image exists, and not accidentally. The West is trying to cultivate an image of a closeminded, buttoned-up Soviet leadership. The truth is different. We spoke on major world issues and I was surprised by the openmindedness, the extent of knowledge and interest, the wide enlightenment, and the degree of care of the Soviet leadership.

[Question] In case the Alignment government is elected, will the Soviets resume relations with us?

[Answer] The question is not this or another government, but what policy it will adopt. If the reasons that brought about the severance of relations, the results of the 6-Day war, disappear, relations will be renewed.

[Question] A great deal of anger has been expressed lately both in the occupied territories and within the Green Line boundaries about the Soviet Union's refraining from adopting a clear position regarding the rebellion in the PLO and the role of its Syrian protectorate in the affair.

[Answer] It is true that both in the West Bank and Israel many were angry with the Soviet Union for not having exerted its influence on this issue. However, the Soviet Union is not almighty. It tried to unify and reconcile the various groups within the PLO, as well as to reconcile the PLO with Syria, but its success was limited. However, it is surely possible to attribute the agreement on stopping the attack on 'Arafat in Tripoli to the influence of the USSR, thanks to the separate links this country has with each of the PLO groups, besides the relations it maintains with this organization's official representation.

[Question] What was Chernenko's attitude toward the 'Arafat-Mubarak-Husayn meetings?

[Answer] If 'Arafat's meeting with Mubarak will lead to Egypt breaking away from the Camp David accords and its return to the ranks of anti-imperialistic countries in the Middle East, this is for the better. As for the meeting with Husayn, 'Arafat's initiative in meeting with Arab countries' representatives is legitimate. The question is what they will agree on.

UNIFIL To Take Over Areas Vacated by IDF

TA301725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] All the countries participating in UNIFIL have agreed in principle that their soldiers would deploy in the areas that the IDF vacates south of the Al-Awwali River. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht has learned that discussions have been underway recently about changing UNIFIL's mandate in Lebanon to enable a change in its deployment. A Finnish delegation and the Norwegian chief of staff have recently visited southern Lebanon. The United States has stated that it supports this plan. Nevertheless, our correspondent points out that a change in the mandate of UNIFIL is decided upon by the UN Security Council where the Soviet Union has the veto power.

Ambush in Lebanon Breaks 4-Week Calm

TA300910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] During the night, fire was directed from ambush at an IDF patrol. Our forces suffered no casualties. The incident occurred near Ba'lul Village. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that this was the first attack attempt in the area after 4 weeks of calm.

IDF Casualties Reportedly Higher Than Published

TA311152 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 31 Jan 84 p 1

[Report by Yehuda Tzur]

[Text] The number of IDF soldiers killed in Lebanon is, in fact, greater than that published, Dani Shoreq, a reserves regimental sergeant major, said yesterday during a demonstration held yesterday in Rosh Haniqra. In his opinion, the reason for this is that the IDF, in its list of killed, does not include all the casualties — such as from accidents caused by operational activity as well as traffic accidents in Lebanon — but only those who receive direct hits druing enemy actions.

No Causalties, Damage in Gaza Strip Explosion

TA301101 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1046 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Here is a report from the Gaza Strip. An explosive charge went off last night not far from an IDF position in the Jabalyah refugee camp. There were no casualties, nor was there any damage. The ITIM correspondent in the Gaza Strip points out that there have been terrorist attack in that area recently, and this may be a question of a small squad which was organized on the spot for terrorist activity.

Ben-Eli'ezer Meeting West Bank Leaders

TA301019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The coordinator of activities in the territories, Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, is beginning a series of meetings with leaders of the Village Leagues in Judaea and Samaria. Yesterday he met with the leader of the Hebron Hills Village League. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the talks are aimed at explaining the status and role of these leagues. Recently there has been confusion among league members because of the developments in the Middle East and the changes in the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria.

Nabulus Youth Killed by Border Police

TA281329 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] A 17-year old Nabulus youth was killed this morning by shots fired by a border policeman. The IDF spokesman reports that the incident occurred in the course of a violent scuffle. Dozens of Nabulus youths attacked a border police patrol, throwing stones and rocks at it. When a call to disperse was not heeded, the patrol commander fired some warning shots in the air, and later directed some bullets at the rioters' feet. One of the youths was injured; he was taken for medical treatment but later died of his wounds.

Our correspondent Ayre Gus reports that the youth was found to have had a knife in his possession. An initial investigation indicates that there was no violation of procedures and instructions.

Two Nabulus Youths Wounded

TA281812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Two Nabulus youths were wounded this afternoon by border policemen's fire. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that this occurred following rioting in town. This morning a local youth was killed after a border police patrol was attacked in the city.

Curfew on Nabulus, Balatah

TA291523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Military authorities have imposed a curfew on the center of Nabulus and the Balatah refugee camp in the wake of disturbances by youths. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the youths screamed obscenities in condemnation of the attemp on the Al-Aqsa Mosque and of the killing of the Nabulus youth yesterday.

Former 'Anabata Mayor Receives Full Release

TA291750 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Nabulus, 29 Jan (ITIM) — The Nabulus court decided today to allow for the final release of Wahid Hamdallah, the former mayor of 'Anabta, suspected of having killed land dealer Mahmud Rajab Bakr from the village of (Labd) on 30 April 1982.

The police representative asked that an unconditional release decree be signed, with no request for bail as the defendant was asked to pay a day before, upon the termination of his detention period.

Representative of the defense, attorney Felicia Langer, welcomed this decision.

At the end of the court hearing, the defendant emphasized that he had been arrested for nothing for 24 days, and was innocent. He claimed that this was an attempt by the authorities to harass him and damage his social and political standing and slander his name among his sympathizers and supporters. Arab notables and members of the regional local councils flocked to his house throughout the day, congratulating him for being proved innocent.

It was likewise decided to ask the military appeals committee to discuss the revocation of the extraordinary supervision order issued against him. Wahid Hamdallah has been confined to his town as of 1 May 1980, and was demoted from his post as mayor of 'Anabta on 8 April 1982. This supervision order is renewed every 6 months, and is about to expire soon.

AL-FAJR on West Bank Representation

JN301220 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 25 Jan 84 p 5

[Editorial: "Jordan's Role"]

[Text] Seven individuals, virtual unknowns to the people of the West Bank, were appointed by the Jordanian Parliament to fill their vacant seats among the 30 set aside for the West Bank. Each was chosen to represent a district whose member had either died or retired since 1967. Thus the Hashemite regime "cleared its conscience" and now has a full house in its Parliament, at least regarding the West Bank, and intends to continue with its devious game of undermining the legitimate representation.

Those who forgot the core of the problem and are pinning their hopes on these 30 people to effect a transformation of the situation should be reminded that this same Parliament still has 23 West Bank members who were in office when Israel occupied the West Bank in 1967. Now, after 17 years, what has actually changed besides them getting a little older?

What purpose does the reconvening of the Jordanian Parliament and filling the vacant posts have? Is it to restore democracy to West Bankers? Is it to save the people and the land from occupation as the Jordanian Government claims? Or is it one more step on Husayn's path to resume his role as suppressor of the Palestinian people's aspriations?

As for democracy — there was none of that here. The simple process of people freely choosing their representatives was applied neither regarding the 23 who retained their seats since 1967 nor the seven new ones. The West Bank population have time and again expressed their free will: The PLO is the sole and legitimate representative.

Saving the people and the land has been an ongoing slogan for the last 17 years. The same regime, and in this particular case the same individuals, were in office between 1967 and 1974. How is it that during those seven years they could not save anything when the balance of forces in the Middle East was even more to their favour: the Arab world looked more united and the 1973 October war victory was still a major factor.

No miracle has occurred to change the situation unless the long-awaited killer blow to the real representatives of the Palestinians has happened and no one has been told of it.

The British colonial power undertook, in 1921, to establish the Hashemite dynasty in Transjordan for a specific role: to absorb the Palestinians who would be expelled from Palestine when the Zionist dream was realised, to safeguard the new state-to-be and to crush and suppress the revolutionary movement in the area. The regime has diligently fulfilled this role since then.

They were central in undermining the 1936-39 revolt in Palestine. They annexed what remained of Palestine in Arab hands after the setting up of the State of Israel as part of the same plan. They have joined fully in suppressing any Palestinian uprising in pursuit of their rights — most notoriously in the black September 1970 massacre of Palestinians in their country. When the storm grew in 1974, the Jordanian regime bent with the wind and waited. Now the regime thinks the time is right. The answer will only come from the Palestinian people.

Druze Demonstrate at U.S. Tel Aviv Embassy

TA301153 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The Druze in Israel demand that the United States stop its involvement in Lebanon. This morning, about 150 Israeli Druze demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. Our correspondent Yaron Deqel heard Dr Fadil Mansur, the secretary of the Druze followup committee:

[Begin Mansur recording] We have two primary demands:

1. The Marines' bases should be transferred from the neighborhood of the Lebanese Army bases, which Phalangist units have entered. The Lebanese Army and the Phalangists shell Druze areas, and the Druze then have to return the fire. The U.S. Marines construe this as shelling them and therefore the United States launches its bombardment from the *New Jersey*, thus causing the death of tens of men, women, and children, innocent citizens, in addition to inflicting much property damage.

2. The second demand is: Why are there red lines in the Suq al-Gharb area? This has been a purely Druze region for generations now, since the history of Lebanon began. There are about 14 Druze villages there and the Druze will not accept or agree to have this region under foreign control. The Druze aspire to reach the sea so they can extricate themselves from various kinds of connections [hiburim]. [end recording]

A Druze delegation was received by one of the U.S. Embassy officials. He promised to relay both their protest and demands to the U.S. Administration.

Increase in Druze Requests For Citizenship

TA301220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1157 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Some 500 Golan Heights Druze have requested that they be granted Israeli citizenship. Among those who have made the request are teachers, farmers, and even clerics. The Ministry of the Interior is scrupulously examining the requests, and only 100 of them have been approved so far.

Bedouin Youths Reported Volunteering for IDF

TA311051 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 31 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] (ITIM) — Thirty youths from the Bedouin tribe of ('Arrab-al-Anjdat), who live in the Biq'at Bet Netofa area, have recently

made an organized appeal to the IDF authorities and volunteered for IDF compulsory service. In the past, Bedouins from the north have also appealed to the IDF, but this is the first time that such a large and organized group has done so.

It has been learned that the IDF intends to comply with this request, after examining whether the volunteers are suitable for military service. It will be noted that the youths' request does not originate from economic distress, since this is a question of compulsory service.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Welcomes Reagan Candidacy

TA310916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 31 Jan 84

[From review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* welcomes Reagan's announcement that he will run again for President. The paper thinks that this announcement is favorable to Israel, because Reagan, from our viewpoint, is the best of the candidates, despite the arguments we have with him.

Poll Indicates Support for Government on Security

TA270829 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 Jan 84

[Text] Tel Aviv —Sixty percent of Israelis have a fairly good opinion of the government's handling of national security affairs, but three out of four think the Israel Defence Forces should carry out a total or partial withdrawal from Lebanon. One in four is somewhat critical of the government performance or security, one in ten is severly critical.

These are some of the findings of a *JERUSALEM POST* poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi research institute among 1,292 Jewish adults within the "Green Line" boundaries in the latter part of December.

Asked "How does the government handle the nation's security affairs?" 15.5 percent answered Very Well; 44.6 percent, Fairly Well; 24.8 percent, Not So Well and 9.4 percent, Not Well At All.

Nearly 6 percent gave no answer.

The poll showed a slight decline in support for the government since a similar poll last October. The figures then were: 18.4 percent Very Well; 46.9 percent, Fairly Well; 19.4 percent, Not So Well and 9 percent, Not Well At All.

Sara Shemer, head of Modi'in Ezrahi, noted that among those critical of the government there is preponderance of women, academically-trained persons, Israelis born of Western parents, secular in outlook, readers of *"HA'ARETZ"* daily, and Alignment voters.

Satisfaction with the government comes mainly from Likud voters and traditionalists in religious matters.

Politics, as expected, make a lot of difference in fixing a person's attitude to the question, "Are you for or against a pullback from Lebanon."

While, on the average, 46.9 percent urge a total withdrawal, the idea appeals to 60.9 percent Alignment voters, and only 39.1 among Likud voters.

But "partial withdrawal" is backed by practically the same percentage of the interviewees in any political grouping: 30.7 percent on average; 30.2 percent Likud, and 28.7 percent Alignment.

Sahel Drought Control Committee Meets in Niger
AB302135 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The sixth conference of heads of state of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS] member countries began this morning at the Palais des Congres. Present at this Niamey summit are President Aristides Maria Pereira of Cape Verde, Dawda Kairaba Jawara of Gambia, Moussa Traore of Mali, Seyni Kountche of Niger, Abdou Diouf of Senegal, and Hissein Habre of Chad. Upper Volta is represented by Captain Blaise Compaore, minister of state at the presidency, and Mauritania by the minister of rural development, Ould Amar.

The official opening ceremony was chaired by President Aristides Maria Pereira, current ICDCS chairman. In an address to participants at this conference, General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council, and head of state, welcomed the heads of state and heads of delegations and personalities invited to the summit, on behalf of the people of Niger, their government and on his own behalf. In his speech President Kountche stressed the importance of the ICDCS, an institution that is celebrating its 10th anniversary. The ICDCS, the head of state said, is the embodiment of the virtues of solidarity between men.

[Begin Kountche recording] Honorable heads of state and leaders of delegations, honorable guests, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Our conference takes place within a difficult context. The world is immersed in a multifaceted crisis which is dangerously destroying the deepest of convictions and is obstinately creating anxiety over the future. The developing countries pay heavy tribute to this crisis by adopting increasingly drastic adjustment measures. With regard to our countries in particular, there are two outstanding factors, the first being drought in the Sahel which has become a constant reality and a fearful natural calamity that is spreading.

Second, the ICDCS is 10 years old. Ten years ago, our young nations, which were barely emerging from a series of drought conditions, made a bold but salutary gamble to spare their people forever from the pangs of hunger, thirst, malnutrition and undernourishment. Today, as yesterday, we are still conviced that the ICDCS is the most desirable instrument for organizing and uniting our effort to fight against drought and the degradation of our environment. In the present circumstances the persistence of this calamity has considerably strengthened the reasons for our organizations existence. More than being a reality, the ICDCS has become a state necessity. [end recording]

OAU's Onu on Nuclear Threat, Pan-African Force
AB300925 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] The acting secretary general of the OAU, Peter Onu, says the time has come for African countries to consider seriously the conflict between the superpowers and to take a firm stand on it. Speaking to the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] in Accra today, Mr Onu, who attended the just-ended OAU Defense Commission meeting, said since Africa will suffer great damage if war breaks out between the big powers. She must therefore be concerned about what they do. The OAU, he said, cannot take a neutral attitude toward a nuclear threat, particularly when South Africa is developing nuclear weapons.

In his view, racist South Africa will only use such weapons on independent states on the continent and not on her own territory. So what African countries must do is to help the liberation movement in the apartheid republic to destroy the regime from within. Mr Onu explained that the pan-African force is not going to be a standing army. Member states will only give pledges that they will contribute their forces when called upon to do so to deal with specific issues. He said such a force was possible despite the political differences among African countries because member states have always rallied together in times of crisis.

Mr Onu said it is important for African countries to discuss their security and defense now despite the serious economic and social problems facing them because without a good defensecapability, whatever economic and social progress is made could be easily wiped out by the enemy.

OAU Liberation Committee To Meet in Tanzania
AB302229 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The next OAU Liberation Committee meeting takes place in the Tanzanian town of Arusha next week. This was disclosed by the chief of the OAU Information Secretariat, Dr Ibrahim Daggash, to newsmen at the Accra Airport before leaving for Addis Ababa after attending the eighth session of the OAU Defense Commission in Accra.

He described the Accra meeting as successful. According to him, it is the first time the OAU has resolved to take a pragmatic decision on the southern African issue. Dr Daggash said such a resolute declaration has been hanging for the past 20 years. It is only the Accra meeting that has given a new name to it. He hoped the next Defense Commission meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, would concretize whatever decisions emerged from the Accra meeting.

On the inability of the member states to attend OAU meetings, Dr Daggash said economic problems should not be used as a pretext. According to him it is a common problem facing all member states. He said out of the 14 [words indistinct]. Dr Daggash called on all member states to take OAU meetings seriously (?since) the enemy gains the upper hand in causing the disintegration of the OAU.

ALGERIA

Syria's Khaddam Departs After Brief Visit

JN291658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Algiers — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Algiers today following a 2-day visit. Khaddam was seen off at Algiers International Airport by Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the Syrian ambassador in Algiers, and the embassy staff.

In a statement before leaving the airport, Khaddam said: I have conveyed a message to President Chadli Bendjedid from his brother, President Hafiz al-Asad, dealing with the situation in the region and the current developments in the Arab arena. He added: The two presidents' viewpoints are identical regarding the evaluation and analysis of the prevailing situation in the Arab homeland and how to confront this situation.

Khaddam said: President Chadli Bendjedid asked me to convey his greetings to his brother, President Hafiz al-Asad.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Chad, France

LD301959 Paris Domestic Service in French 1824 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Interview with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by unidentified French journalists, on the "Facing the Public" program in Al-Qadhdhafi's office in Tripoli; date not given. Al-Qadhdhafi remarks in Arabic fading into superimposed French translation — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Before beginning, a question which will enable our French listeners to perhaps better understand what the Libyan Jamahiriyah is: How should we refer to you? Mr President? Colonel? What term should be used?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] First, as concerns the name of the Jamahiriyah — this a word originating from the word Jamahir — that is, the masses. It means the state of the masses.

[Correspondent] Are you called colonel, or Mr President?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] What I object to is president, because there is no president in the Jamahiriyah, nor is there a government, and therefore there is no president. The revolution enables the masses to set up the state of the masses. Therefore, anyone can call me what they wish, except president.

[Correspondent] Then we will call you colonel. To begin then, the first file is Africa. The first question is on Chad. Colonel, after the official request made by the Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT] of Mr Goukouni Oueddei to Libya, are you ready to issue an order to your army to directly confront the French Army?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Why is the question posed in this way? This means that France has acquiesced to Habre's request. It means that it has agreed to wage a war against Libya. If Goukouni's requests meet with a favorable response on our part, would this mean a declaration of war against France? We would have never thought that the French forces are there to fight the Libyan forces. In fact, Libyan forces in Chad are not there to fight France. What is strange is that the French Government has said that when its forces entered Chadian territory for the first time, they were there in order to train the Chadian forces. That was at the beginning.

Later on it was said that these forces were going to defend the national territory of Chad, and afterwards we heard that these forces were going to conduct operations up to the 16th parallel. Is France's policy then meant to deceive French public opinion and the international public, and is it a plan for gradually occupying Chad?

[Bader] Do you consider the French troops to be troops of occupation in Chad?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes. Now they have without question become forces of occupation, and the Chadians have the right to fight the forces wherever they are to be found.

[Correspondent] When would you consider the situation as a causus belli [as heard] between Libya and France?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Well, so far there is no possibility of confrontation between the two countries. In fact we have no Libyan forces in Chad, and if we do not respond favorably to the requests of the Goukouni government, we shall have to face up to our responsibilities and defend this government and its positions.

[Correspondent] Are there Libyan trainers on the side of Goukouni?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] also your Islamic legion?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] This is a lie created totally by the Europeans and the Israelis. There is no Islamic legion. This, in fact, is a reflection of the hatred for Islam. It is an expression of capitalism; because the Libyan forces, or the forces of liberation, or the anticolonialist forces are immediately called Islamic forces. In fact, this reflects a renewal of the crusader spirit.

[Correspondent] Colonel, is it true that the Libyans advised Goukouni Oueddei not to attack the French militarily? I heard that this morning from a good source.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] For a long time we have been trying to convince him not to attack the French forces. But at present we cannot control him. And neither can we convince him not to attack the French forces, especially since the French forces have become involved in the civil war in Chad, and have now become occupation forces. It is his absolute right to oppose foreign forces in his country. As a result, there exists only one government, the Transitional Government of National Unity.

[Correspondent] Can we come back to recent events? Who fired the SAM-7 which downed the French Jaguar? Was it the army of Goukouni Oueddei, or was it the Libyan military advisers?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] First of all, no missile caused the loss of these two planes. It is a lie. We know that a machine gun was used to shoot down these planes. These machine guns are used everywhere in Chad, by both sides. So the missile is a lie to mislead French public opinion. And unfortunately, our friend Mr Mitterrand has allowed himself to slide onto an absurd path. We are going to try to keep him standing, to stop him from falling over.

[Correspondent] The failure of the Addis Ababa summit has shown the impotence of the OAU and of the Chadians themselves to settle the conflict. Do you think that it would be useful to strengthen direct contact between France and Tripoli so as to influence the parties in Chad?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We welcome the participation of all parties — whether Libyan, French or Chadian — in order to resolve this problem peacefully. The failure of negotiations in Addis Ababa does not at all point to a weakness of the OAU or of the African continent. In fact, this reflects the inability of Hissein Habre to resolve the Chadian problem. This also proves that Hissein Habre depends on the French forces of occupation, or perhaps that he cannot do anything and that the French forces are occupying Chad militarily and trying to ensure the failure of these negotiations, if I may say so.

[Correspondent] You speak of the GUNT as being the legal government of Chad, and you send Hissein Habre elsewhere than to government [as heard]. However, one must say that Hissein Habre is recognized by most OAU member countries as the president of Chad, and no solution can be found as long as Hissein Habre is not considered an acceptable partner.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Look, not long ago the legitimate government was that of Goukouni, and this was stated during an OAU conference. Naturally, Habre took Ndjamena by force, and therefore he conquered legitimacy. Well, Goukouni can do the same.

[Correspondent] Since you speak precisely of this attack by Hissein Habre that succeeded against Ndjamena, one can go back to what happened in the last few days. You have just denied that a SAM-7 was fired at a French aircraft; you spoke about a machine gun. But it still remains that the French forces have moved north and that two places are involved, Oum Chalouba and Koro Toro. Oum Chalouba is a junction that makes it possible to reach Sudan and — through Sudan — Egypt. Do you Libyans consider this junction as vital for your security, or do you believe that French troops can move still further north without endangering the security of Libya?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Naturally, French forces moving north — well this concerns us directly, but this last statement about moving the forces from the 15th to the 16th parallel does not mean anything. I am not going to attack Mitterrand or tarnish his image in the eyes of French public opinion, and therefore I do not want to speak about this issue. Now, as far as Oum Chalouba and Koro Toro are concerned, French forces have neither the right to enter these regions nor defend them. There would be a direct confrontation between the Goukouni forces and any force operating in these two regions.

[Correspondent] The occupation of Oum Chalouba or Koro Toro would for you be the straw that breaks the camel's back?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Well, this does not concern us Libyans. I speak of the Goukouni forces. I think that these forces will confront any forces, whether French or others, which touch these two regions. If such forces are French, then it would mean that France has decided to be a full party to the civil war in Chad.

[Correspondent] Then you are denying in advance any involvement of Libyan troops in the combat that might take place in the coming days?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, so far. Excerpt if Libya acquiesces to Goukouni's request by sending in forces in order to balance the French support for the Habre forces. This would mean, in fact, that France would have to brace itself for a war similar to the Algeria war. I do not think that the French people would want to go though this painful experience again.

[Correspondent] Before passing to the second issue, the Middle East, a last question on Chad. Colonel, can one envisage in Chad a government without Goukouni Oueddei or Hissein Habre? In other words, the arrival of a third man who would have the approval of both Libya and France?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] In fact, Goukouni has already said that he does not want power, unlike Hissein Habre who wants power and does not want to negotiate. We believe that France is backing a party that does not want to leave power, refuses peace, and does not want to negotiate.

[Correspondent] Let us now have a complete change of region, but a region just as uneasy — the Near East. Colonel, the recent Islamic summit in Casablanca has half opened, in some ways, the door to Egypt, which was excluded 5 years ago for signing the peace treaty with Israel. Libya opposed this, and appeared very isolated with Syria. Do you think that you can prevent — for much longer — the return of Egypt, where 45 million Arabs and Muslims live, to the fold of the Islamic and Arab world?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] First of all, Egypt is still not an ICO member, because its return depends on its renunciation of the Camp David accords. This is not a Libyan decision. It is a decision adopted by the Islamic summit. If Egypt abandons the Camp David accords, we see no objections to Egypt's return. So we are not the only ones against Egypt; the entire conference declared that the return is conditional on abandoning the Camp David accords. Do not forget that the Arab summit and the Arab League will not accept Egypt's return without their abandoning the Camp David accords. Even if Libya does not attend the Arab summit, well this summit will not accept Egypt's return before it abandons the Camp David accords.

[Correspondent] You are now in a minority on this issue. The majority of Arab countries seem to have joined the moderates who want a diplomatic solution and not a military one.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Who are you talking about? What Arab countries? What moderate countries are you talking about?

[Correspondent] I am thinking of Saudi Arabia. To resolve the Near East problem there are two solutions — either negotiations — the diplomatic way — or the resumption of a war pitting all the Arab countries against Israel. There is no middle solution.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] There exists no diplomatic solution. Who is proposing a diplomatic solution to us? Does this mean that the Palestinians will return home and the Israelis will leave the territory occupied by force without a war? Well, we agree, but this hypothesis is completely groundless. The Israelis are continuing to settle in the occupied territories, in the Gaza Strip.

[Correspondent] You do not believe in step-by-step diplomacy?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] No. Faced with Israeli intransigence there is no diplomatic solution. They are systematically refusing all the resolutions emanating from the United Nations. It's impossible.

[Correspondent] Do you really, seriously believe that one can conquer the State of Israel by force of arms? Do you not believe, on the contrary, that negotiations and peace would be more dangerous for Israel than war, in which the Jewish state has so far always shown itself to be the strongest?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The war continues and responsibility lies with the Israelis. It is they who are continuing to wage the war. The war is forced on us by Israel. Israel is encouraged because it is supported by the United States and Western Europe.

[Correspondent] Do you mean to say, if I understand you correctly — since you have just said there is no problem between 'Arafat and Libya [as heard] — that you would accept 'Arafat stopping in Tripoli for talks with you?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is possible that 'Arafat may come to Libya as a Palestinian citizen, but we will only receive him in this capacity.

[Correspondent] Well, Colonel, why do you have this attitude regarding 'Arafat, who is considered a moderate, not a militant, and who prefers negotiation to war?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We have no problem at all with 'Arafat. As for 'Arafat, he has problems with the other Palestinians who have chased him out of Lebanon. We are not responsible for what happened to 'Arafat. We believe that our relations with 'Arafat are a page which has turned.

[Correspondent] All the same, Egypt is implicated in this matter, Mr President. What strikes me is that I was with Yasir 'Arafat when he arrived in Egypt. What surprises me is that you are analyzing the situation as a certain number of people are analyzing it, who think that it is a victory for Yasir 'Arafat, but who do not think that it is perhaps a defeat for Israel.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I affirm that there is no solution. Whether he goes to Egypt, or even to the planet Mars, there is no solution. It is a dead end. Yes, I think so, because the Palestinian people cannot go back to Palestine, except through war. They are being forced to fight, and the Israelis will be the cause of world war III.

[Correspondent] Yes, the Libyan position toward 'Arafat, I was able to note myself, is regarded in a very negative way by the Palestinian population in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. One might ask — and the Palestinian population in the Israeli occupied territories is asking this question — why do you support a minority of Palestinian activists against a population, the majority of which only dreams now of peace, even — and I repeat even — at the price of peace with Israel?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] There were people who thought that 'Arafat might contribute something, but after his trip to Egypt it is clear now that he can do nothing. And I think the population of the occupied lands now adopts a completely different position toward Yasir 'Arafat.

[Correspondent] Your assistants are signalling to me that time has run out, but I would still like to deal with the last topic, that of terrorism. For you have just explained something about Libya which is fundamental for people living in that country, but which is not understood elsewhere. When people talk about Libya abroad, people say it is a country which feeds terrorism, a country which supplies weapons to Carlos. Well, I would like you to explain this matter, because it is the only thing people remember when Libya is talked about. How do you explain this public image?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Listen, this is Zionist and American propaganda, and I hope our European friends will not be repeating this propaganda. You know this country. All the companies helping us to carry through the phase of transition in our society are mostly Western companies. There are thousands of Europeans living in our territory, and you can listen to what they say. Even your goverments know the truth. The people know that international terrorism is perpetrated by Americans, the American fleets. Famine in the world, the deployment of missiles, this is the real terrorism which must be fought. If defending freedom means that we are terrorists, then we are.

[Correspondent] By constantly adopting extremist positions which jar public opinion in Western countries, is Libya in the end doing the opposite of what it is claiming to do; that is to say, is it not doing a disservice to the entire Arab cause by playing into Israel's hands, by allowing the Hebrew state to retain the support of Western public opinion?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Listen, what you are saying about Libya now is exactly what people said about France during the French Revolution. Was the French revolution a terrorist action? Was it an act of folly? Or was it, on the contrary, the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind? We think France and the French Revolution began the republican era, and after this revolution there were republics everywhere in Europe. In Libya, this era is the era of the masses, and we are beginning a new phase of civilization, and the whole world will understand this phenomenon of civilization in the future, but not now.

[Correspondent] But you once said that you support the people fighting for a just cause. Now you are expressing solidarity with the peace demonstrators in Western Europe, who are

demonstrating against the American missiles. But there are also Soviet missiles and there are also peace demonstrators in Eastern Europe. What do you think of them?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We support all the peace-loving forces in Western Europe, in socialist Europe, in the United States, and in the Soviet Union. We are against the deployment of nuclear missiles, we are against nuclear weapons, and we are for the people.

[Correspondent] Yes, colonel, my question is short and precise. What is your position concerning international terrorism. I am thinking of bombs exploding in planes or trains?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] That is terrorism; what else do you want me to say? And I am strongly opposed to these activities.

[Correspondent] Colonel, when we listen to all these questions, it creates the impression that you are in the dock. So I would like to ask you, underneath your shell as a politician, is your personal sensitivity, touched by all these words? Do they overwhelm you?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Listen, this is a statement and not a question, and thus I cannot reply. Thus I can only congratulate you on this good deduction.

[Correspondent] How do you react to all these criticisms? How do you react yourself?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] What is important to me are the motivations behind these accusations. If they are true, then I am ready to take them up, and thus I take up my responsibilities as an individual, and I try to live the truth.

'Arafat Group Said Planning Murder of Libyans

LD310212 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] A Yasir 'Arafat group is preparing to carry out a series of assassinations of Libyans who work abroad. A list, which has been compiled with the knowledge of Yasir 'Arafat, contains the names of Libyan elements which this groups thinks must be liquidated by way of treacherous assassination, like the operation which was carried out in the Italian capital in the assassination of the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Rome 'Ammar Daww at-Taqqazi.

The Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Madrid has received confirmed and reliable information that elements belonging to the 'Arafat group are about to assassinate the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau and the secretary of the JANA news agency office in the Spanish capital of Madrid.

This information defined the nature of these attempts and the elements which carry them out, as well as the means of the necessary cover to keep suspicion away from the real culprits.

Visiting Fatah Rebel Leaders Meet With Officials

LD281142 Tripoli JANA in English 0816 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Thani 23, January 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The meetings between the leader of the revolution and members of the interior command of the new revolutionary movement in Fatah, Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Qadri, Khalid al-'Amlah and Abu 'Ali Mahdi yesterday continued for the second consecutive day.

The meetings were attended by Talal Naji, member of the PLO Executive Committee, and assistant secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine PFLP-General Command.

Lebanon's Walid Junblatt Visits for Talks

Meeting With Major Jallud

LD292015 Tripoli JANA in English 1811 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Thani 24, January 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud today received the leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, Mr Walid Junblatt and members of the new Fatah movement's temporary leadership.

The joint meeting was attended by Mr Talal Naji, member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's Executive Committee and assistant secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Junblatt

LD282246 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Brother Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party. The meeting was attended by brother members of the provisional leadership of the new Fatah movement.

Foreign Minister Al-'Ubaydi on Events in Chad

LD292243 Paris International Service in French 2115 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] The war in Chad has continued for the past 18 years. Libya's reaction to the recent escalation has been awaited — the destruction of a French Jaguar last Wednesday, and the French decision to enlarge the zone of its military intervention in Chad.

It came today when Libyan Foreign Minister Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi received three French Socialist Party leaders in Tripoli. According to the head of Libya's foreign affairs, Tripoli hopes that the situation in Chad will not force it to intervene to defend its security and its friends. Mr al-'Ubaydi also reaffirmed that his country is not implicated in the Chadian war and that he attaches the greatest importance to the continuation of dialogue with France.

Thus, it is a mixed reaction but a cautious one, which seems to attest to Tripoli's desire not to aggravate its relationship with Paris.

UN Delegate Denies U.S. Citizens at Risk

LD272330 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Permanent UN delegate Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, in a letter to the UN secretary general yesterday, affirmed that the Jamahiriyyah categorically rejects U.S. Administration allegations of threatening acts against American citizens in Libya, as a result of which the U.S. secretary of state has extended the prohibition against using U.S. passports for travel to Libya.

Dr at-Turayki also affirmed that no American citizen at any time had been subjected to harrassment, let alone any threat. He pointed out that scores of Americans are living in Libya, in addition to 1 million of well over 120 other nationalities and they all enjoy the same facilities that are enjoyed by the citizens of the Jamahiriyyah, as well as enjoying all the free health and education welfare.

He added that World Health Organization reports confirmed that the Jamahiriyyah is considered among the first countries of the world to provide free health service to both its own citizens and aliens who are resident there, and that the Jamahiriyyah is free of all infectious diseases.

JANA Comments on Reagan State of Union Message

LD271939 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 27 Jan 84

["Commentary on Reagan Speech Before Congress" — JANA headline]

[Text] New York, Rabi Thani 22, January 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — In his speech before Congress, Reagan appealed for the Democratic rivals' cooperation to reduce the budget deficit from 200 billion dollars — the biggest in the history of the U.S. — to 100 billion. Talking to congressmen yesterday on the U.S. national day, Reagan asked the Democratic Party to assist him in this mission.

Political observers however believed that the major motive behind Reagan's appeal is his re-election campaign. Budget deficits resulting from Reagan's economic policies have been highlighted by the Democrats as a good reason against his re-election. They drew special attention to the huge amount of money that Reagan spent on the war machine.

Political observers drew attention to the striking similarity between the content of Reagan's speech to the Democrats and his recent message to Soviet leaders in which he talked about peace and detente. Both attempts, together with others, were meant to boost Reagan's popularity by portraying him as a peace-loving dove.

It is noted that in his speech, Reagan was keen to bring in issues related to the welfare of the people while playing down the major features of his policy, such as the military program. By doing so he attempted to gain the support of different groups ranging from fanatic religious factions to peace movements.

To Reagan's disappointment, his allegations and false promises were met by a sarcastic response and rejection. The spokesman of the House of Representatives announced that he will make all possible efforts to prevent the re-election of Reagan. He made it clear that the Democratic Party will not agree to cooperate with Reagan in his attempt to reduce the deficit in the budget. He added by saying whether Reagan's suggestion is meant to slaughter the poor or to please the Pentagon, the Democratic Party will not cooperate with him.

Meanwhile, Jimmy Carter, former U.S. President, commented by giving Reagan an "F" mark. He said it is a straightforward case that Reagan failed in his foreign as well as domestic policies. He added that he agreed with the opinion that Reagan has totally sided with the U.S. right, and thus created resentment among wider sections of the society. He concluded by saying that the Democrats have a good chance to succeed in the presidential election this year.

MAURITANIA

Algerian, Malian Foreign Ministers Arrive for Visit

Algeria's Ibrahimi Makes Statement

LD301117 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Political Bureau and foreign minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, arrived in the capital this evening for a visit to our country.

Taleb Ibrahimi's visit is at the invitation of Major Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The Algerian guest was welcomed on his arrival at the airport by Major Ahmed Ould Minnih; our ambassador to Algiers; the director of the Asian and Middle East Department at the Foreign Ministry; the acting head of the African section; as well as the Algerian ambassador to our country and his senior assistants.

In a statement to the national press, the Algerian foreign minister spoke about the aim of his visit to our country:

[Begin Taleb Ibrahimi recording] I am pleased to visit the Islamic Republic of Mauritania once more, this time at the invitation of my colleague and brother, Ahmed Ould Minnih. I believe that this visit comes within the context of the policy of consultation the two countries have long practiced. It also complements the recent meeting held between Brother Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Khouna Ould Haydalah in Algiers.

I will take advantage of this opportunity to hold talks with Mauritanian brothers and officials to discuss bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and the international situation from an economic and political point of view.

In addressing the Mauritanian information media, I wish to extend the sincere fraternal greetings from the Algerian people, the FLN, and Brother President Chedli Benjedid to the fraternal Mauritanian people and its leaders with, at their head, Brother Khouna Ould Haydalah. Thank you. [end recording]

Meetings, Talks Held

AB301810 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, prime minister and minister of national defense, received this morning Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who is on a friendly working visit to our country. The audience was held in the presence of Major Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. Their discussions centered around the strengthening of bilateral cooperation and current issues.

Early this afternoon, the prime minister also received Malian Foreign Minister Blondin Beye who arrived in Nouakchott this morning. Bilateral cooperation was discussed at this meeting. The meeting took place in the presence of Major Ahmed Minnih, who held discussions with his Algerian and Malian counterparts on current issues.

Blondin Beye, the Malian foreign minister, in his statement,said the discussions — possible by this happy coincidence of the presence of the three ministers — fall within the context of the permanent discussions established by our leaders.

[Begin Beye recording] This visit, which coincides with that of my Algerian counterpart, will give us a good opportunity to pursue the permanent discussions which our heads of state have always held. It is therefore an opportunity for me to meet my two other brothers and also to meet the top-ranking officials of this country. We are in a difficult situation, facing political and economic challenges. The political challenge is the general situation in Africa, beginning with the crisis in southern Africa. There is also the Chadian crisis, as well as the Western Saharan issue and, in a more generalized way, we have the OAU's difficult situation.

But we must not forget that the cause of all these crises is the economic challenge. We shall therefore once more examine the problem of drought — desert encroachment, the problems of the desert which the countries of the ICDCS [permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel] are currently discussing at a summit meeting in Niamey.

I think I will have the priviledge to transmit to President Haydala a message from his brother and friend, President Moussa Traore. [end recording]

That was the Malian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation upon his arrival in Nouakchott this morning. It is worth noting that this afternoon the three ministers — the Mauritanian, Algerian, and Malian — will hold a working session at the Department of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

MOROCCO

Guinean Islamic Committee Head Arrives for Talks

LD291418 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] The president of Guinea — chairman of the committee set up by the fourth Islamic summit and entrusted with the question of Egypt's readmission to the ICO — this morning arrived in Rabat.

The Guinean president was met at Sala airport by the crown prince, His Royal Highness Prince Sidi Mohamed; the interior minister, Driss Basri; the minister of foreign affairs, Abdelouahid Belkeziz; the minister of transport, Mansouri Benali; the governor of Rabat and the administrator of Fes. The Guinean president is accompanied by the foreign, Islamic affairs and information ministers of the Guinean Government.

The committee set up by the fourth Islamic summit conference is composed of the foreign ministers of Iraq and Pakistan and the ICO secretary general, Habib Chatti. It is worth noting that these three public figures are actually in Rabat.

The committee, with all its members, is expected to leave Rabat for Cairo to meet with President Husni Mubarak and inform him of the conference resolution concerning Egypt's readmission to the ICO.

Hassan Receives Committee Members

LD310439 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Hassan II received this evening at the Royal Palace in Rabat members of the committee, which stemmed from the fourth Islamic summit, and which is entrusted with the question of the return of Egypt to the ICO.

SUDAN

Egypt's Abu Ghazallah, Delegation Visit

Arrival 28 Jan

JN281142 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Jan (SUNA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazallah, Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, arrived in Khartoum at 1130 today for a 1-day visit. He was accompanied by Major General Mamduh Radwan, national services department chief, and Major General Ahmad Mas'ud, food security sector chief. They will convey a message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri.

Those who received Abu Ghazallah at the airport were: Fathi Abu Hassan, minister of state for defense; Lieutenant General 'Abd ar-Ruhman Muhammad Hasan Sawwar ath-Thahab, deputy commander in chief; Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif; Egyptian

ambassador in Khartoum; Major General 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahim, Egyptian military attache; and a number of high-ranking officers in the People's Armed Forces.

Numayri Receives Ghazalah

NC281932 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri today received Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, who arrived in Khartoum earlier today.

Following the meeting, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said he conveyed a personal letter from President Husni Mubarak to President Numayri in which Mubarak expressed Egypt's thanks for President Numayri's efforts during the recent Islamic summit conference for the restoration of Egypt's membership in the ICO. He added that he reviewed with President Numayri during the 90-minute meeting the situation in Chad and elsewhere, steps to be taken, and coordination between Egypt and Sudan in that respect. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah also said he received an oral reply from President Numayri to President Mubarak containing Sudan's views on all issues.

He added that the discussions also dealt with coordinating the measures and actions being adopted to prevent any danger or threat. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah noted that Egypt and Sudan are bound by a joint defense agreement that dictates bilateral consultation and coordination.

Answering a question on whether the possibility exists that President Mubarak will visit Sudan as part of his upcoming African tour, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that such a decision will be made after he conveys President Numayri's letter to President Mubarak.

Following his arrival in Khartoum, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah met with Sudanese First Vice President 'Umar at-Tayyib, and discussed issues pertaining to the two countries' national security.

At-Tayyib Receives Ghazalah, Delegation

JN282028 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Jan (SUNA) — First Vice President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib met here today with Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and the delegation accompanying him.

In a statement following the meeting, Abu Ghazalah said that he discussed with the first vice president issues concerning the security and pan-Arab interests of Sudan and Egypt. He pointed out that the viewpoints regarding the topics discussed were identical.

Ghazalah Departs With Message

JN290714 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 28 Jan (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has received a message from his Brother President Husni Mubarak. This took place when Numayri received Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, here this afternoon. In a statement following that meeting, Abu Ghazalah said that President Mubarak had thanked his Brother President Numayri in the message for his accomplishments during the recent Islamic summit conference in Casablanca, and that the message dealt with the issues discussed during the conference.

Abu Ghazalah also said that he had reviewed with President Numayri the strategic situation and security in the two countries, the events that are taking place in Chad and on other fronts, and the means of coordinating between Sudan and Egypt on what should be done in this regard. He also said that the two countries will continue to study these situations until they are clarified, and will determine the nature of the measures and actions to be taken to prevent any danger or threat against the two countries.

Abu Ghazalah also said that President Numayri asked him to carry a message to President Husni Mubarak containing Sudan's position toward the African issues and Sudan's view on the various problems that are taking place in the arena, affirming Numayri's insistence on the need for Egypt to return to the Arab League after it has returned to the ICO.

Regarding Egypt's view of the recent events in Chad, Abu Ghazalah said: Despite the seriousness of the recent events, I believe that France will contain these events. He also pointed out that he had reviewed this issue with the first vice president during their meeting today, and that this issue would also be reviewed with the Sudanese armed forces in order to be alert to any kind of surprise. Abu Ghazalah also said that the defense agreement between Sudan and Egypt makes it incumbent upon the two countries to hold consultations and coordinate when certain factors occur, even if these factors do not reach a threatening stage. He also stressed Egypt's firm desire for a peaceful solution to the Palestinian question, pointing out that Egypt is trying to promote the peaceful march in a way that will guarantee the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah was seen off this evening by First Vice President 'Umar Muhammad At-Tayyib; General 'Abd ar-Rahman Siwar ad-Dahab, deputy commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces; Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif; a number of the general command officers; commanders of a number of military units; the Egyptian armed forces officers who are in Khartoum to attend the integration course of military sports; and the Egyptian embassy staff in Khartoum [words indistinct].

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah was accompanied during his visit by Major General Mamduh Rudwan, head of the national service organ; and Major General Ahmad Mas'ad, head of the food security sector in the Egyptian Armed Forces.

At-Tayyib Comments on Ethiopian Border Incidents

JN290726 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Jan (SUNA) — 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president and head of the state's security organ, denied in a press statement today that Sudan has any connection with the recent incidents that took place on the country's eastern border thatresulted in the influx of many Ethiopians into Sudan, a fact that constitutes a great burden on the country's economy. He added that Sudan had received these people as refugees and provided them with all their needs. He also added that they were placed under UNRWA supervision and that Sudan will welcome the return of the refugees, including military personnel, to their country when they decide to return.

The first vice president also asserted that Sudan returned a number of Ethiopian military personnel to Ethiopia without announcing it, and said that Sudan abides by the international laws that should be observed in such cases. On whether Sudan has received or will receive weapons from Egypt, the first vice president said that Egypt spares no effort to help Sudan, pointing to the complete coordination between Sudan and Egypt within the framework of the joint defense agreement. He added that if something occurs in Sudan, the Egyptian Armed Forces will defend Sudan within that framework.

Regarding the recent incidents in southern Sudan, the first vice president said: We are watching Ethiopia's activities, and we held contacts with them through diplomatic and special channels in order to halt the establishment of the camps. He also affirmed that Sudan has begun to implement the strategy aimed at realizing unity [word indistinct] and love in the southern part of the country through cooperation with the southern brothers. He also said that contacts in this regard took place, that all of them were encouraging, and that the results will soon be evident.

Tunisian Official Departs After 3-Day Visit

JN301057 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jan (SUNA) — Mahmud Mestiri, Tunisian minister of state for foreign affairs, left Khartoum for Tanzania this morning following a 3-day visit to Sudan.

During the visit, he held talks with Sudanese officials that dealt with strengthening bilateral relations and coordinating stands on issues of mutual concern. Mestiri met with First Vice President Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib and Mustafa Madani al-Bashir, minister of state for foreign affairs. He also visited the People's National Assembly.

He was seen off at the airport by the minister of state for foreign affairs.

WESTERN SAHARA

Official Comments on Recent Events in Morocco

LD261159 Algiers APS in English 1048 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Madrid, 26/1/84 (APS) — At the end of his short stay in Madrid, Mr Mohamed Ould Salek, Politburo member and the one responsible for the Polisario's external relations, declared yesterday to the Algerian news agency (APS) that recent events in Morocco constitute "a contestation deeper than a demonstration against the high cost of life."

"It is a contestation against a policy and against those who make it, and which is the immediate consequence of the war led by Morocco since 1975 against the Sahraui people," he said.

Mr Ould Salek, who is in Spain in the framework of carrying on dialogue with leaders of this country, commented on events which have recently plunged some of the main towns in northern Morocco into mourning, "events which are more important and more serious than described by the press." "It is a deeper contest," he said, "which has been brought down and continues to be brought down in the bloodshed."

"This economic, social, and political situation does not find its explanation in integrism [as received] in any movement of opposition, and still less in the action of Israeli intelligence service which are the more objective allies of the Moroccan regime instigator of Camp David accords" [sentence as received]. The Sahraui responsible added that "it is despising and ridiculing the international opinion with such arguments to try to hide an evidence which has become an incontestable reality to Morocco, i.e., the opposition of the people and the army to the policy followed by the king".

"We consider that this situation," he said, "must incite Morocco's king and those who support him to come back to reason because the carrying on of war includes the germs of the destabilization of the Moroccan regime". "The economic recovery and stability in Morocco are linked to peace between the SDAR and the Kingdom, and this peace necessarily passes by the withdrawal of troops and the Moroccan administration from SDAR occupied territories", he added.

"As long as the Moroccan regime does not want dialogue with the Polisario Front" Mr Ould Salek said, "and as long as the Moroccan regime turns its back on the OAU peace plan, it will only meet with disaster." "Those who call themselves the real friends of Morocco must contribute to the establishment of peace, which is the only remedy to the present economic, political and social situation and these eight years of war which destroyed Morocco and its economy, and its independence has been sold off to multinational and foreign bases", he pointed out.

"There is today a national unity in Morocco," he added, "which is against the war, contrary to allegations of the regime which wants to carry on hostilities".

The responsibles of the Polisario external relations asked "France and the USA which militarily support the regime and directly

take part in military operations in Western Sahara, to draw the conclusions imposed on the situation prevailing in Morocco". [sentence as received]

Speaking about the Sahraui delegation's stay in Madrid, the responsibles of the Polisario external relations stated that this visit "comes in the frame of the dialogue with the Spanish Government. In this regard he recalled that the "very old relations existing between the Polisario and the PSOE, which stands for the right to self determination and independence of the Sahraui people". He further pointed out that Spain "established relations with the Moroccan aggressor to the detriment of the interests of the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of our people."

On another turn, regarding SDAR participation in the next OAU sitting, Mr Ould Salek reaffirmed the position of the Sahraui government, which "will assume all its responsibilities within the OAU."

ETHIOPIA

Rebel Radio Reports Recent Military Actions

Civilians Massacred in Bale

EA301533 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front in Somali 1200 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The enemy Abyssinian forces have massacred a large number of people in [names indistinct] districts in Bale Region according to information received from the Abo Liberation Front.

On 15 January, Abyssinian forces carried out attacks on (Mangali) [word indistinct] killing 800 civilian inhabitants and at the same time looting large quantities of livestock including camels, goats, and cattle.

The report adds that 12 people who were traveling on the main road linking Bale and [name indistinct] were killed and 20 camels carrying coffee were also looted.

134 Government Soldiers Killed

EA291637 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front in Somali 1200 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] More than 134 Abyssinian enemy soldiers have been either killed or wounded when TPLF [Tigre People's Liberation Front] fighters attacked various places in Gondar with the support of the revolutionary movement EPDU [expansion unknown]. In the fighting, 142 assorted rifles and 5,000 rounds of ammunition were captured from the enemy. The report adds that one enemy vehicle was also destroyed. The report from the TPLF office in Mogadishu, Somalia, went on to say that the fighting took place between 22 December and 11 January this year in Wereillu and Sansporta. The enemy suffered significant losses in the fighting and the Abyssinian forces were forced to evacuate those areas to return to Sengara and Humera near the Sudanese border.

'Surprise Attack' in Adigala

EA301614 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front 1200 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Units of the WSLF freedom fighters have launched a surprise attack on Abyssinian enemy troops stationed in Adigala region, killing 20 soldiers and destroying one vehicle used by the enemy forces.

As is known, the WSLF heroes have stepped up their attacks in all areas of Western Somalia since the beginning of 1984 with the aim of liberating their land from the Abyssinian colonialists and in response to the wishes of the Western Somali people to free themselves from the shackles of the Abyssinian enemy.

We call upon the martyrs to intensify your struggles [word indistinct] victory or death.

SOMALIA

Ethiopian Air Attack on Borama Reportedly Kills 40

EA301210 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] A Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Defense Ministry statement just received says six Abyssinian MIG-21 and -23 aircraft attacked Borama District and the village of (Goroyo Awl) in the northwest region at 1030 today. According to the latest information, the fighter aircraft inflicted damage in Borama District, killed 40 people and wounded 80. The Abyssinian aircraft bombarded the center of Borama town and its secondary school. Most of the dead and wounded were secondary-school students.

The statement said no damage was inflicted on (Goroyo Awl) village due to retaliation by SDR air defense forces.

The Defense Ministry statement concluded by saying that further details on the losses would be issued later.

Refugees Said Fleeing To Escape Conscription

EA301146 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Reports from the refugee camps and centers for destitutes in Somalia say that several thousand refugees have fled from their camps this week for fear of being pressed into the forces. The reports confirm that others are fleeing from their camps due to shortages of food and other essentials. The shortages in the refugee camps have been caused by food being diverted to other recipients, such as the Siad Barre regime's soldiers. None of the aid being provided by international relief agencies is reaching the refugees and destitutes. This has aroused complaints on the part of several international relief agencies and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

TANZANIA

Executive Committee Appoints New Zanzibar President

EA301038 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Dodoma — The National Executive Committee, which ended its meeting in Dodoma today, has appointed Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi interim chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council and president of Zanzibar. The appointment follows the resignation of Ndugu Aboud Jumbe from the leadership in Zanzibar as chairman of the Council and president of Zanzibar.

Details of Jumbe Resignation

EA302346 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Dodoma: The National Executive Committee, NEC, which has been meeting in Dodoma since 24 January, has decided to convene a session to appoint a suitable party member for the post of the chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council on 10 March this year.

A statement issued today by the Department of Publicity and Mass Mobilization of the NEC Secretariat in Dodoma town said the election for the chairman of the Revolutionary Council will be held within 90 days of the resignation of the former leader once all preparations are ready.

The statement said the election will be held on Tanzania Islands only. The statement follows the resignation of the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Zanzibar president, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, yesterday, when the NEC received and accepted a statement of resignation from Ndugu Jumbe openheartedly.

Ndugu Jumbe has resigned from all national leadership posts, namely vice chairman of the CCM [Revolutionary Party], vice president, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, and president of Zanzibar. The NEC, under the power conferred to it by the Constitution of the revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, has appointed Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, interim chairman of the Revolutionary Council and president of Zanzibar.

The NEC also thanked Ndugu Jumbe for the manner in which he helped the session to arrive at a good decision and also for his efforts in strengthening unity during the 12-year period as the party's vice chairman and vice president. The NEC has decided that Ndugu Jumbe should be given the respect he deserves by the party and it has directed the union government and the Zanzibar revolutionary government to look after him and his family.

The special session of the NEC was convened by the Central Committee to discuss matters of great importance concerning the strength of the union of Tanzania and the role of the party in leading our nation.

U.S. Envoy Crocker Arrives for 3-Day Visit

EA310713 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Chester Crocker, arrived in Dar es Salaam tonight for talks with Tanzanian leaders on the Namibian independence issue and the situation in southern Africa. During his three-day stay, Mr Crocker will meet President Nyerere and the minister for foreign affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim.

He was met at the airport by the director for Europe and the Americas desk in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu (Dora Bantu), and officials of the American Embassy in Dar es Salaam.

Before leaving Lusaka for Dar es Salaam via Malawi, Mr Crocker expressed cautious optimism over the prospects of a cease-fire in Namibia. He said he was aware of the SWAPO leader, Ndugu Sam Nujoma's (?stand) that his organization would observe a truce if South Africa agreed to talks. Ndugu Sam Nujoma said his organization was prepared to agree to a cease-fire if South Africa agreed to have talks with SWAPO on the UN independence plan on Namibia.

Mr Crocker is on a tour of southern African countries to brief leaders on talks he had in South Africa last week. He leaves Dar es Salaam for Maputo on Wednesday.

CHAD

Habre Departs Ndjamena for Niger Summit 29 Jan

AB291217 Paris AFP in French 1145 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 29 Jan (AFP) — Chadian head of state Hissein Habre left Ndjamena early Sunday afternoon for Niamey (Niger), where he will attend the summit of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, which opens on Monday.

Clash With ANL Clarifies France's 'Gendarme' Mission

AB291020 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Chadian revolutionary people, patriots inside and outside the country, the grave incident in which a National Liberation Army [ANL] commando unit clashed directly with the French Air Force has provided necessary clarifications about the ambiguous mission assigned to the French paratroopers. In fact, it is now a fact that, contrary to what Paris noisily claims, the French intervention in Chad is not aimed at facilitating the peaceful settlement of the Chadian conflict. On the contrary, Hissein Habre's obstinacy and his rejection of national reconciliation are due essentially to the unreserved, multipurpose assistance provided by French imperialism.

As one can see, this act of aggression perpetrated by the French Air Force against the ANL fighters has removed any doubt about the clear intention of the French intervention in Chad. France is assuredly playing the role of a gendarme on our sovereign and independent territory and is behaving like a recolonizing power in Chad.

Chadian patriots inside and outside of the country, let us join efforts to drive French imperialism out of our national territory.

UN Called On To Replace France, Libya in Chad

AB301835 Paris AFP in French 1531 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Libreville, 30 Jan (AFP) — President Omar Bongo of Gabon on Monday in Libreville expressed support for the withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad and for the establishment of a UN force.

Speaking as a guest on the "Club de la Presse" program of "Radio France Internationale," the Gabonese head of state also did not exclude the possibility of paying a visit to Tripoli, if his schedule allows, to discuss the Chadian issues with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi." "Mr al-Qadhdhafi is a friend. I know him very well," he said.

Mr Bongo also called on Congo, CAR, and Cameroon to join Gabon in initiating a joint exchange of views with the various protagonists in the Chadian crisis with a view to finding a solution. "Those Central African states — to which Chad belongs — are directly affected by developments on Chadian territory," Mr Bongo stated.

The Chadian issue has been in the hands of the OAU, but this pan-African organization, Mr Bongo stressed, "cannot find a solution to the problem." While categorically rejecting the possibility of "conflict with the OAU," Mr Bongo pointed out that countries geographically close to Chad should make efforts aimed at mediating the problem.

"President Sassou-Nguesso of Congo has numerous contacts with the Transitional National Union Government of Goukouni Oueddei, and I will do everything to convince President Hissein Habre to participate in a roundtable conference on Chad," Mr Bongo added.

He did not specify the modalities of such an exchange of views at the Central African states level. He only pointed out that the OAU would be invited to the exchange of views and that "its report would be communicated to France and Libya." However, he believes that in the meantime these two countries must withdraw their troops from Chad and make way for the installation of a UN force.

Speaking on French-Gabonese relations, Mr Bongo described them as "good" and stated that he doesn't want "to hear of the past any longer." Mr Bongo was referring to the misunderstanding between Paris and Libreville following the publication 3 months ago of Pierre Pean's book titled (?African Policy).

[Words indistinct] added that Gabonese newspapers would return fire with fire any attack by the French press on his country or on his person. "France without Gabon is an automobile without gas. For its part, Gabon without France is an automobile without a driver," Mr Bongo concluded while answering a question on the future of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

ZAIRE

Egyptian President Mubarak Arrives in Kinshasa

AB311228 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Report by an unidentified radio correspondent on Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's arrival in Kinshasa — live]

[Summary] "Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the Republic, has arrived. His helicopter has just landed here at Ndjili International Airport." I am looking at the sky but cannot see anything at the moment. "Oh yes, yes! There it is! I see the plane carrying President Husni Mubarak." There are numerous MPR militants here at the airport. "Everything is ready for the reception of President Husni Mubarak."

Mobutu Visits Interior, Receives Bongo Envoy

AB281230 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The MPR founding chairman's visit has come to an end, and the president has left Kisangani. In fact, it was yesterday that Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko concluded his inspec-

tion visit to the capital of Upper Zaire where he arrived on Tuesday, accompanied by his wife, Citizen Mama Bobi Ladawa, as well as citizens Mozad Bangbokpa, Peti Yale, Dimbe Mayi Dekanyi, and Moptolo wa Mpompo, respectively the state commissioner for territorial administration, the founding chairman's special adviser, the president's permanent under secretary, and the head of state's political adviser.

On Wednesday, Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko received in audience aboard the *M.V. Kamyanyola* Gabonese Deputy Prime Minister Mr Kassa-Mapsi who brought him a message from President Bongo. The Gabonese official made a report to the founding chairman on (?Gabon's intensions regarding) the next OAU summit meeting scheduled for Conakry. The Gabonese head of state's envoy explained that his country wants to occupy the post of OAU secretary general — a post vacant since the previous Addis Ababa summit — and that Gabon is counting on Zaire's support.

Lomponda Receives Foreign Military Officials

AB291210 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1640 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 27 Jan (AZAP) — Vice Admiral Lomponda wa Botende, secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, Thursday held successive talks in his office with Colonels Perrier Gris-Claude and An Markke as well as Brigadier Fazwi Taeil, respectively French military attache, chief of the Belgian military mission, and Egyptian attache in Zaire. Their talks centered on military cooperation between Zaire and those three countries.

The French military attache informed the secretary of state for defense of the forthcoming visit by several French military and civilian personalities to Zaire. He and his host also examined problems facing Zairian military trainees in France. French military cooperation with Zaire primarily centers on the training of airborne and armored troops.

With the chief of the Belgian military mission to Zaire, Vice Admiral Lomponda discussed issues of training and agricultural activities of the 21st Infantry Brigade stationed at Shaba, whose troops are being trained by Belgian officers. The secretary of state expressed the wish that the agricultural acivities begun at the 21st Infantry Brigade stationed in Shaba be extended to cover the general program of the FAZ [Zairian Armed Forces]. He expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the recent visit of the Belgian defense minister to Zaire.

Belgian cooperation with Zaire centers on the training of FAZ personnel in particular in Kinshasa, Kitona, Kinshasa, and Shaba.

For his part, the Egyptian military attache in Zaire examined with the secretary of state for national defense the issue of the five Zairian officers who, beginning this year, will attend a training course at the Alexandria Military Academy. Several other Zairian officers are attending a training course at the Cairo Naval Academy.

GHANA

Common Currency With Upper Volta Suggested

AB302026 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] A suggestion has been made for a common currency for Ghana and Upper Volta. This, it is believed, will help speed up the success of their revolutions. The suggestion was made by the commissioner for Upper Volta's (Mahure) Province, Mr Yacouba, at a joint rally between people of his province and those of the Upper Eastern region at Takoma, a border village in Upper Volta. The aim of the rally was to educate the people of the two countries about immigration and customs regulations to eliminate currency trafficking, black marketing, corruption, and the maltreatment of travelers by border officials. Mr Yacouba emphasized that Ghana and Upper Volta must look at all those who want to use the revolution to enrich themselves. He complained about the alleged maltreatment of travelers from Upper Volta by Ghanaian border personnel and said: All such cases should be reported to the authorities of both countries for redress. Mr Yacouba, however, made it clear that smugglers have no right to complain when they are caught.

The secretary for Upper East, Mr John Ndubugre, was not happy about the rate at which cedis are being smuggled out of Ghana and he hinted that steps are being taken to enable the Porga rural bank to handle foreign exchange transactions. This, the secretary hoped, will help eliminate currency trafficking. He said traders from the Upper Volta are free to attend Ghanaian markets to sell their wares and in turn buy small quantities of Ghanaian goods. Mr Ndubugre, however, warned them against dealing in any of the 15 specified commodities. They should also not exchange the CFA on the black market. The secretary also urged Ghanaian border officials to stop collecting bribes from travelers. He appealed to the people of the two countries to be vigilant and be prepared to fight any external agression.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Portugal To Cooperate in Construction, Training

AB301215 Paris AFP in French 0842 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Bissau, 29 January (AFP) — The discussions held between the Portuguese and Guinea-Bissau delegations during Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama's official visit enabled the two countries to determine the position of their cooperation in all fields, it was indicated in Bissau on Saturday.

It was added that the Portuguese businessmen, who formed part of their country's ministerial delegation, expressed their readiness to take part in the realization of Guinea-Bissau's major projects, particularly the construction of the port of Bissau and of roads, the supply of energy to the country, and the construction of an Islamic center at Gabu in the eastern part of the country.

The two delegations emphasized cooperation in the three fields of professional training and technical assistance, implementation of projects, and reorganization of the Ministery of State Enterprises. They also stressed the possibility of setting up joint enterprises in the fields of fruit production, fishery, timber, metallurgy, agricultural tools, and civil engineering.

It was also indicated that Portugal will assist Guinea-Bissau in the field of education at the middle, primary, and polytechnical levels as well as in the training of administrative cadres. The two parties also decided to organize a week of Portuguese cultural activities in Guinea-Bissau every year.

NIGER

Kountche Receives Mauritanian, Italian Officials

AB290835 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] In two separate audiences, General Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, received Mauritanian Rural Development Minister Mohamed Ould Amar and Italian Secretary of State for Cooperation [title as heard] Mario Raffaelli. After the audience, the Mauritanian rural development minister told the press that he brought a message from Lieutenant Colonel Khouna Ould Haydala, the chairman of the CMSN [Military Committee for National Salvation], to his Niger counterpart, Gen Seyni Kountche.

[Begin Amar recording] The message is related to bilateral relations and to our cooperation within the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel. As you know, this year our country is facing very serious difficulties because of the drought. We have the same difficulties, the same problems, and the same hopes, and we are fully interdependent in terms of friendship and fraternity. [end recording]

As for Mario Raffaelli, the Italian secretary of state, he said that he had talks with head of state General Seyni Kountche on cooperation between Italy and our country.

[Begin Raffaelli recording in Italian fading into French translation] In fact, we discussed certain issues with the president and we found that we have identical views as far as these issues are concerned. We also discussed multilateral cooperation and, in particular, bilateral cooperation between Niger and Italy. We underscored the need to improve our relations. In this framework, an official Italian-Nigerois joint commission will probably meet in March in order to examine all the problems related to the various areas of our cooperation. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Buhari on Civil Service, Role of Traditional Rulers

AB301623 Lagos NAN in English 1615 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos, Jan. 30 (NAN) — The head of state, Maj.-Gen. Muhammadu Buhari, said in Lagos today that the retirement of discredited and dishonest civil servants would be a continuous exercise.

Maj.-Gen. Buhari, who was speaking when members of the Federal Public Service Commission called on him at Dodan Barracks, also said that any officer involved in fraud would not be allowed to remain in the service. He said that public officers without faith in the system should be thrown out, adding that the Federal Military Government was concerned about the quality of service of public officers. The head of state regretted that the best traditions of the civil service had been eroded by the politicians.

The chairman of the Commission, Alhaji Bagudu Shettima, had told the head of state that inadequate funding affected the recruitment of Nigerians abroad.

Also today, the head of state received a delegation of the Oyo State Council of Chiefs at Dodan Barracks. Maj.-Gen Buhari told them that the Federal Military Government would continue to take the advice of traditional rulers because of their close relationship with the ordinary people. He said that the government appreciated the role of traditional rulers and held them in high esteem.

Buhari Calls For 'Ethical Reorientation' in Education

AB300630 Lagos NAN in English 1330 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Maiduguri, Jan. 29 (NAN) — The head of state, Maj-Gen. Muhammadu Buhari, yesterday stressed the need for ethical re-orientation in educational institutions and in the nation as a whole.

In a goodwill message to the fifth convocation ceremony of the University of Maiduguri, Maj.-Gen. Buhari said that although Nigeria had made "tremendous and commendable achievements" in terms of infrastructure since independence, it could not lay claim to progress "in our ethics in the same proportion". He said that over the years, many Nigerians, particularly the elites, had become very materialistic and that nothing mattered to them except money and what it could buy. Maj.-Gen. Buhari also said that factionalism had featured prominently "in our public life" and that this problem had almost ruined the country.

The head of state said that educational institutions were not spared the social malaise and stressed the need to emphasize moral instruction at all levels in the educational institutions.

The message was read on his behalf by the minister of education, Alhaji Yerima Abdullahi.

Earlier, the vice chancellor of the university, Prof. Jibril Aminu, called for a review of the recent directive by the Central Bank that certain categories of students would not get foreign exchange approval to pursue studies overseas. He suggested that that policy should be reviewed with regards to post-graduate studies. Prof. Aminu said that it might be insensible to send anyone out of the country to study for a first degree except in such areas as nuclear or space technology or marine biology that the same directive should not apply to post-graduate students. [sentence as received]

Three eminent Nigerians — Prof. Chukwudo Nwokolo, Dr. Abdullahi Ibrappm Attah and Prof. Kayode Oshuntokun — were conferred with honorary Doctor of Science degrees, while 389 students obtained first degrees and 63 were awarded diplomas.

Guinea's Toure Calls for More Support for ECOWAS

AB290735 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Nigeria has been called upon to pay more attention to the Chadian crisis. President Sekou Toure of Guinea made the call in Lagos yesterday during a brief visit to the country. He said at a meeting with the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, in Lagos that the Chadian crisis was a threat to peace in Africa.

The Guinean leader told newsmen that although the visit was brief, it was aimed at strengthening the relations between the two countries. He called on Gen Buhari to ensure the survival of ECOWAS which, according to him, depended mostly on Nigeria for its existence. President Sekou Toure also called for a uniformed currency for west Africa to defuse the problems of currency traffickers in the subregion.

The Guinean leader, who is also the current chairman of ECOWAS, said he was happy to note the vigor with which the new Nigerian Government expressed commitment toward African unity. He noted that the new administration in Nigeria was saddled with enormous problems but said that he was confident that they would be solved in a way that Nigeria would reaffirm its leadership role in Africa. He pledged the willingness of ECOWAS member nations to cooperate with Nigeria in her task to solve the economic problems.

The head of state, Maj Gen Muhammadu Buhari, assured the Guinean leader that his administration would sustain the cordial economic ties existing between west African countries, adding that greater attention would be paid to the growth of ECOWAS. He stated that the bilateral economic agreement between Nigeria and Guinea would be strengthened, particularly in the area of iron ore. Gen Buhari commended President Sekou Toure for his long service to Africa which he said made the Guinean leader the doyen of African leaders. The Guinean leader has since left for home.

TOGO

President Eyadema Welcomes Perez de Cuellar

AB302048 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning the UN secretary general was accorded a massive welcome at the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] House in Lome. It was 1050 when President Eyadema and his guest appeared on the esplanade of the RPT, walking the rest of the way from the esplanade to the Independence Monument.

After a moment of cheers by the people in the hall and after the national anthem was sung by the audience, President Eyadema conferred on Mr Perez de Cuellar the title of the Grand Officer of the Order of the Mono. This ceremony was followed by speeches by President Eyadema and the UN secretary general. President Eyadema, who spoke first, expressed his pleasure and that of his people to welcome the UN secretary general in the RPT House, the symbol of our national unity:

[Begin Eyadema recording] Mr Secretary General of the United Nations, it is a great pleasure for us to welcome you on Togolese soil, here in the RPT House, the symbol of our national unity, 2 months after our meeting at the UN Headquarters in New York, when I visited the United States.

Your presence in our capital today is the token of your renewed interest in Togo and its people united in the RPT, and in their desire for peace, freedom, justice, and solidarity among the nations. We are pleased to realize that in paying a visit to our country within the framework of your mission on the African Continent, you want to share our concern about the current problems at this time of extreme instability and general crisis, a situation which requires that all peace-loving men step up contacts and exchange views on the future of our world. How could I fail to take this opportunity to pay due tribute to you for the action in which you have been involved both in favor of our international organization and of the poorest countries which are also hard hit by natural tragedies and the aftermath of the crisis?

In fact, the African Continent has become the scene of arms race and cold war between the big powers by African proxies, the privileged center for ideological confrontation, and the continent with the largest number of refugees in the world.

It is time the international community should organize itself to put an end both to the natural catastrophes sustained by our people, and to the destabilizing designs of the evil forces which, taking advantage of our weaknesses, perpetrate acts of aggression against our continent, which is yearning for nothing but peace. In Africa and anywhere else in the world, the end of foreign interferences in the affairs of other states will bring to an end civil wars and insecurity, and enable the various peoples to address themselves to development tasks, the only battle which is presently worth winning.

Isn't it paradoxical that at a time when the developing countries are short of resources to meet their needs in food and medical supplies they should have to run into debts in order to kill each other? Isn't it absurd to see that while two-thirds of mankind is affected by hunger, malnutrition, and diseases and are living in dire poverty, astronomically high sums are diverted to the production of even more deadly weapons, thus leading nations into the arms race which has reached an unprecedented level? At this time, it is a fact that the world equilibrium for which we are yearning is dependent on the end of arms race, peaceful coexistence, and respect for each nation's sovereignty.

The developed countries must depart from their selfishness and their short-term interests in order to seriously address themselves to the disquieting crisis, because the fate of mankind as a whole is now dependent on the revival of the world economy, which cannot be achieved without increased assistance to the Third World countries for their development.

It is through the actual materialization of brotherhood, friendship, and solidarity which we recommend in international relations that we will lay the sound foundation for true cooperation and peace among the nations. Long live the United Nations! Long live international peace and solidarity! [end recording]

In his reply, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar thanked President Eyadema for the national honor conferred on him. Then he expressed satisfaction to be among us. Then Mr Perez de Cuellar spoke of peace, as the precondition for any development. Africa needs peace, he said, adding that this is why the United Nations is showing great attention to the conflicts which divide Africa.

In this connection, our distinguished guest expressed the hope that the Chadian conflict will be settled through negotiations. He commended the OAU for its efforts toward this end and pointed out that the United Nations is willing to contribute to the settlement of the crisis if the warring parties so wish.

On the Namibian issue, the UN secretary general expressed the hope that this southwest African territory will soon acquire independence. For Mr Perez de Cuellar, apartheid must be outlawed.

He deplored the harsh climatic conditions and the deterioration of the terms of exchange affecting Togo and other African countries. He expressed the hope that the appeal in favor of these deprived countries made in Nairobi by the United Nations will be heeded so that energy resources can be made available to them for their progress. He underlined the little effort made by donor countries in view of the critical situation facing the Third World. He pledged that he would further promote the awareness of international communities so they will mobilize themselves and give emergency assistance to all countries in need, and to Togo in particular. But international aid can only be viewed as a supplementary aid, he noted, referring to the need for national efforts.

In conclusion, he paid due tribute to Togo for its efforts toward the strengthening of its national unity. The UN secretary general commended President Eyadema for his efforts toward restoring peace on the continent. He also expressed happiness about Togo's support of his effort to increase efficiency in international organization.

Press Conference Given

AB302126 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] UN secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar said, shortly before his departure yesterday morning from Lome-Tokoin International Airport, that his 4-day visit to Togo was successful and fruitful.

In fact, yesterday before leaving Lome at the end of a 4-day visit for Togo, the UN secretary general gave a press conference at

the VIP Lounge of Tokoin airport. He spoke about his impressions on his stay in Togo which, he said, are very good, before disclosing the topics of his discussions with the Togolese authorities. Here now is the press conference in which Mr de Cuellar gave his impressions.

[Begin recording][Perez de Cuellar] Of course I am leaving Togo with regret because my visit was short, but at the same time my assistants and I have the impression that this has been a fruitful visit, in the sense that we have heard the Togolese authorities who told us about their major problems concerning the effects of natural catastrophies in this country as well as the world economic crisis. I told you right from the beginning on my arrival that I did not come with magic formulas, rather that I came to Togo so that together with the authorities of the country we can find the best Togolese solutions to the problems of Togo. Therefore, we had very important exchange of views, and even a group of my technical assistants met with some ministers and some Togolese authorities; and we have been able to determine certain points to which we are going to give our attention once we get back to New York. As you know, I repeat, we did not come with magic formulas; we did not come with Father Christmas' bag and gifts in hands to distribute to countries that we are to visit, but rather we came to familiarize ourselves with their problems so that we can help analyze their problems. Therefore I am in a position to tell you that I am very satisfied with this visit. Of course, in addition to the economic and financial questions, we also discussed together with his excellency the president of the Republic as well as with the minister of foreign affairs international problems which do not concern Africa alone, but concern all those who seriously strive for the maintenance of peace.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Mr Secretary General, can we know the priority areas you were able to adopt for Togo?

[Perez de Cuellar] As you know, the priority area for the whole of the subregion is the problem of agriculture. Therefore we thought of discussing with the authorities certain emergency measures that could be taken and I am prepared, of course, to discuss with my aides, once back in New York, certain emergency measures to meet the immediate difficulties and problems. You know that the United Nations have financial restrictions and it is precisely because of this that I have appealed to financial backers to help us in the solution of the problems of your country and those of other countries of the region.

[Question by another unidentified reporter] Mr Secretary General, recently you visited the countries of southern Africa. What are the reasons that permit you to envisage as imminent the solution of the Namibian question?

[Perez de Cuellar] Of course I envisage a solution but I do more than that. I have been given the mandate to find a rapid solution to the Namibian problem. As you know, we have the framework of the solution, that is Resolution 435 of the Security Council, and during my visit to southern Africa and precisely to South Africa, I was able to resolve almost all the legal objectives against the immediate implementation of Resolution 435. There remains only one — I repeat and stress, only one — legal objection: That is the decision by the South African Government on the electoral system to be adopted. Therefore, once the South African decision is known, we will be able to execute the UN plan for the independence of Namibia. [end recording].

Guinea's Toure Holds Talks With Eyadema, Departs

AB281430 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Guinean head of state Ahmed Sekou Toure left Lome this morning at the end of a short friendly working visit to Togo. This morning, before his departure, the Guinean president held a long private discussion with his brother and friend, General Gnassingbe Eyadema at the 2 February Hotel. The talks lasted for about 2 hours.

Communique Issued

AB290832 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Communique issued in Lome on 28 January at end of Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure's visit to Togo]

[Text] His excellency Mr Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, paid a friendly working visit to the Republic of Togo from 27 to 28 January 1984 at the invitation of his brother and friend, His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], president of the Republic.

The two heads of states held many rounds of talks in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere. They held identical viewpoints on the current major world issues. During their discussions on Namibia, apartheid in South Africa, and Pretoria's aggression against Angola, President Sekou Toure and President Eyadema condemned South Africa's arrogance and called for a unanimous condemnation from the world community. On Western Sahara, they reiterated their support for the resolution adopted by the 19th OAU Summit on the modalities for self-determination of the Saharan people.

The heads of state of Guinea and Togo expressed concern at the situation in Chad and the threats of renewed fighting. They once again expressed their conviction that only negotiations between the central government in Ndjamena and the opposing armed factions are likely to restore peace in this war-stricken country.

On the Middle East, President Ahmed Sekou Toure and President Gnassingbe Eyadema deplored the chaos in Lebanon and the problems facing the PLO. They expressed their support for the PLO and the Palestinian people in their struggle for the setting up of a Palestinian nation and for peace in the region. Peace can only be achieved in the Middle East through consultations by the parties concerned. The two heads of state called on Israel to stop its interference in Lebanon and attacks against the Palestinian people in order to establish the favorable climate needed for the indispensable negotiations.

Speaking about economic problems, the presidents of Guinea and Togo deplored the world economic crisis, characterized by the

rising rate of the dollar and interest rates, that have increased the debts of the poor countries. They therefore launch an appeal to the great powers to take initiatives aimed at solving this crisis, which, if not rapidly solved, might degenerate into a world economic catastrophe with incalculable consequences.

The two heads of state confirmed the justness of the communal policy initiated in the west African subregion which has led to the creation of the ECOWAS. They are more than ever committed to make every effort to safeguard and strengthen this subregional organization. President Ahmed Sekou Toure and President Gnassingbe Eyadema once again expressed their satisfaction with the historic decision made by the 19th OAU summit to hold the 20th summit of the continental organization in the sister Republic of Guinea. They reaffirmed their common desire to do everything to ensure the success of this important summit, which should be the occasion for reaffirming the historic move made by the founders of the OAU. Before his departure, President Sekou Toure expressed his sincere thanks to Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, and the Government and people of Togo for the exceptionally warm and fraternal reception accorded him and his delegation. He extended an invitation to the Togolese head of state to pay an official visit to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. The president of the Republic of Togo confirmed his acceptance of this kind gesture. The modalities of this visit will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Lome on 28 January 1984.

[Signed] For the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Republic

For the Republic of Togo, His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT, president of the Republic

Gabonese Minister Arrives With Message From Bongo

AB302158 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Martin Bongo, Gabonese minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived this afternoon in Lome. He was met on arrival at the Lome-Tokoin International Airport, by his Togolese counterpart, Akakpo Ahianyo, and the Gabonese ambassador to Togo, Maurice Yokko. The Gabonese minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation told reporters about the aim of his visit to Lome:

[Begin recording] [Bongo] My presence here in Lome falls within the framework of the permanent consultations between our two prestigious heads of state, and to deliver a personal message from President Bongo to his brother and friend, President Eyadema.

[Question from unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, Togo and Gabon maintain excellent friendly relations of cooperation. Could you give us some clarifications on this cooperation?

[Bongo] As you know, relations between our two countries are very good, and cooperation between our two countries is quite good. There is a legal framework within which our cooperation is conducted, and this is the Joint Cooperation Commission. It is within this frameowrk that we study all the aspects of our cooperation covering various fields which are of mutual interest to our two countries. [end recording]

UPPER VOLTA

Joint Commission With Benin Issues Communique

AB301150 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Press communique issued at end of Benin-Upper Volta Joint Commission meeting in Ouagadougou on 29 January — read by Beninese Minister of Foreign Affairs Tiamiou Adjibade]

[Text] In conformity with the directives of the two heads of state, the first session of the Benin-Upper Volta Joint Commission for Cooperation was held in Ouagadougou in the Republic of Upper Volta from 27 to 29 January 1984. The Beninese delegation was led by His Excellency Tiamiou Adjibade, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The Upper Voltan delegation was headed by His Excellency Arba Diallo, minister of foreign affairs.

The holding of this first session opens a new perspective in cooperative relations between the two countries who are engaged in the same revolutionary process. At the opening session, the two heads of delegation stressed the need to actualize the strong political will expressed by the two heads of state to do everything to strengthen and consolidate the relations existing between Upper Volta and Benin in a new spirit inspired by a revolutionary militancy. They stressed that the setting up of the Joint Commission for Cooperation marks a new turn in the relations between the two countries.

After examining in an atmosphere of confidence and fraternity the various sectors of cooperation existing between the two countries, particularly in the fields of transport, road networks, telecommunications, agriculture, tourism, and environment, the Joint Commission agreed on the following: the signing of cooperation accords on road transport, on the usage of the Cotonou port, and a cultural, scientific, and technical agreement between Benin and Upper Volta; the joining of efforts by the countries to construct before the end of 1984 the Fadangourma-Forga-Doupou-Sawadougou road. In the commercial sector, Benin and Upper Volta decided to examine ways and means of increasing their trade.

At the end of the talks, the head of the Beninese delegation expressed to the head of the Upper Voltan delegation his high appreciation for the fraternal and revolutionary reception granted him and his delegation. The head of the Beninese delegation was received in audience by the great leader of the Upper Voltan revolution, President Thomas Sankara, to whom he conveyed warm greetings from his brother and comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou. The next session of the Benin-Upper Volta Joint Commission will take place in Cotonou in 1985 at a date to be fixed by diplomatic means. Issued in Ouagadougou on 29 January 1984

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Messages From Envoys

Andropov, Thatcher Notes Delivered

MB310701 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received messages from Yuriy Andropov, CPSU general secretary, and Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, at Futungo de Belas in Luanda yesterday. The messages were delivered at separate ceremonies by the Soviet and British ambassadors to Angola, Arnold Kalinin and Marrack Goulding, respectively.

Message From SDAR's Abdelaziz

MB310713 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Mohamed Saydati, the secretary general to the Presidency of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, arrived in Luanda the day before yesterday bearing a personal message from President Mohamed Abdelaziz to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, his Angolan counterpart. President Abdelaziz's envoy said on arrival that his visit to Angola was in the framework of strengthening the ties between the peoples of Angola and Sahara and between the two independent states.

Frontline States Seen More Accommodating Toward RSA

MB301444 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Compatriots and comrades: UNITA has always been at the vanguard of the policy which benefits the interests of the Angolan people in a concrete manner. Following the coup d'etat of 25 April 1974 in Portugal — itself a consequence of the struggle for national liberation led by UNITA — under the wise leadership of Comrade President Dr Savimbi, UNITA proceeded to sign a cease-fire with Portuguese troops so that the decolonization of the country could begin. The MPLA, that ever shameless warbler, briefly criticised UNITA for that deed, but it was not long before it followed in UNITA's steps toward the signing of the cease-fire. The MPLA did this in a disgraceful way, at a place decided upon by the Portuguese, receivingthe MPLA delegation flown back from exile by helicopter. It was UNITA's policy that triumphed, because it embodies the interests of the Angolan people.

Comrade President Dr Savimbi has always made it clear that it was in the interests of our people and of southern Africa to hold talks with South Africa for stability in the region. Some aspects of South Africa's internal policy might be disagreeable to us, but South Africa is a potent factor in southern Africa. All problems regarding security and stability in southern Africa, as well as problems in economic development, will face South Africa's intervention. South Africa is an economic power, a military power; and therefore everyone who lives in southern Africa will some day have to hold talks with South Africa. This is what Comrade President Dr Savimbi said in May 1982 in his message to the nation. Once again, as always, UNITA's policy triumphed because even those countries of the so-called Frontline States listened and are presently following that advice.

Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia, held a face-to-face meeting with Prime Minister Botha of South Africa on 20 April 1982 to ask for corn. Now, in January 1984, high-ranking delegations from Mozambique and South Africa have met in broad daylight in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, and in Pretoria, the capital of South Africa. Jacinto Veloso, Mozambique minister of economy [title as heard], told the international media that his country wanted to maintain good relations with South Africa and obtain its economic support. For those who allowed themselves to be put to sleep by MPLA propaganda about the positions of the Frontline States, it would not have been thought possible that Mozambique, much less Frelimo, might one day hold talks with South Africa and ask for its support. Today, that is a fact. And it is not a secret: The world knows about it. Everyone who lives in southern Africa will one day have have to talk with South Africa. It is UNITA's policy that has been endorsed by Frelimo and Samora Machel.

The MPLA now sees the members of the so-called Frontline States abandoning propagandist policies to follow a more realistic policy — the policy of UNITA — inasmuch as it is just and embodies the interests of the Angolan people, and is the key to peace, security, and development in southern Africa.

BOTSWANA

President Masire Returns From Zambia Visit

MB301025 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, paid a 1-day official working visit to Zambia from 28 to 29 January and held talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda in Lusaka. The president was accompanied by the minister of public service and information, Mr Kwelagobe, who is also the secretary general of the Botswana Democratic Party, and some senior government officials. On the Zambian side, the talks were attended by the secretary general of the ruling United National Independence Party, the Zambian prime minister, cabinet ministers and senior government officials.

The two heads of states [word indistinct] on matters of common interest, particularly those affecting the Botswana-Zambia Joint Common Commission and SADCC [Southern African Development Coordinating Conference].

The communique issued at the end of the meeting said they (?noted) with satisfaction that much progress had been made in implementing bilateral programs despite the world economic recession. They expressed satisfaction that the Zambia-Botswana highway has been completed and that the road will be

officially opened at the ceremony to be held at Kazungula on the 10th of next month. The two heads of states expressed the hope that more projects of common interest will soon be implemented.

On the SADCC they expressed their commitment to the ideals and principles of the organization. They expressed satisfaction at the remarkable progress that the SADCC has made. The two presidents appealed to donor countries to participate in more SADCC projects in order to expedite development in the region which would enhance all its [words indistinct].

The two heads of states reiterated their desire to continue making regular contacts and consultations, to exchange (?views) on bilateral, African, and world issues. The president returned to Gaborone this morning.

Opposition Party Granted Permit To Demonstrate 4 Feb

MB301850 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The former assistant minister of local government and lands, Mr Daniel Kwele, is to lead his opposition Botswana Progressive Union [BPU] Party in a peaceful demonstration in Gaborone. Mr Kwele was dropped from the cabinet in 1982, and therefore he resigned his specially elected parliamentary seat before founding the BPU Party. Mr Kwele has been granted permission to lead a peaceful procession on Saturday between 0830 and 1830.

Mr Kwele applied for the permit in his capacity as the president of the BPU party. He has not disclosed to the press the issues the demonstration would highlight.

LESOTHO

Spokesman Insists RSA Continues Secret Meetings

MB300513 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] A Lesotho Government spokesman said today the denials by the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, of allegations said to have been made by a Lesotho citizen, Mr J.T. Mokotso, concerning a meeting which they held in Pretoria only provided good evidence of secret meetings that are currently being held between the South African Government and some individuals in Lesotho. The spokesman was reacting to a South African Broadcasting Corporation bulletin which reported Mr Pik Botha as having denied that South Africa would be prepared at any stage to interfere with the internal affairs of Lesotho.

Mr Botha is reported to have said this in response to allegations by Mr Thabo Mokotso following a meeting understood to have been held between the two on the 5th of this month. Commenting on the report, the Lesotho Government spokesman said that it was for quite some time that the Lesotho Government had been aware of secret meetings between the South African Government and some people in Lesotho. The meetings, the spokesman added, had been more frequently reported since the announcement of a general election to be held in Lesotho. The spokesman observed that the holding of secret meetings between the government of one country and nongovernment individuals of a neighboring country was a very queer phenomenon, which could only be described as interference, particularly when such meetings center on political issues, as appears to be the case in the reported meeting between Mr Mokotso and the South African foreign minister.

The spokesman said that the secret meetings could only fuel the increasing belief among the people of Lesotho that South Africa is presently engaged in the process of handpicking individuals whom it would like to constitute an alternative government in Lesotho.

RSA Agrees To Continue Study of Water Project

MB301909 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Lesotho's minister of water, energy, and mining, the Honorable P.M. Majara, and South Africa's minister of environmental affairs and fisheries, the Honorable S.A.S. Hayward, agreed at a meeting in Maseru today to continue feasibility studies for the 1.5-billion maluti Lesotho Highlands Water Project. The meeting was the culmination of the first stage of feasibility studies, which indicated that the project would be highly beneficial to both countries.

The meeting also identified specific schemes for more detailed study. The next step to be carried out over the next 2 months would be to perform additional engineering and economic analysis, to identify the least cost scheme, and establish a firm basis for the two countries to negotiate the water tariff to be paid by South Africa to Lesotho. This would be followed during a 16 month period by the development of specific designs and economic and financial data which will form the basis for financing and construction of the project.

It is foreseen that the project will provide significant benefits to Lesotho through harnessing its water resources for internal irrigation projects and electric power production, and bringing in a substantial income from the supply of water to South Africa, surplus to Lesotho's requirements. South Africa will benefit through obtaining economic water for continued development of its industrial heartland.

Finance Minister, Irish Official Leave for SADCC

MB302000 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The Irish minister of state in the department of foreign affairs, Mr Jim O'Keeffe, left Lesotho this afternoon for Lusaka, Zambia, after a 3-day official visit to Lesotho. While in Lesotho, Mr O'Keeffe performed the official opening of the Center for Accounting Studies in Maseru, and also attended the official opening of the Basotho Pony Marketing Center at (Hatchalisa Molimo Nthuse). Both these centers have been established with the assistance of the Irish Government. In Lusaka, Mr O'Keeffe will attend the Council of Ministers Conference of the Southern African Development Coordinating Committee [SADCC].

The minister of finance, the Honorable K.T.J. Rakhetla, also left for Lusaka this afternoon, to lead the Lesotho delegation to the SADCC conference.

MALAWI

U.S. Envoy Crocker Meets With Banda During Stopover

MB302020 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The United States assistant secretary of state, Dr Chester Crocker, currently visiting some African states, today made a brief stopover in Malawi on his way to Tanzania from Zambia, during which he called on his excellency, the life president, at his Ngwenambi residence in Kasungu.

Speaking to the members of the press after the audience, Dr Crocker described the audience as excellent. He said discussions ranged onto various issues, such as economic development that Malawi has been following successfully. Dr Crocker said other subjects centered on the questions of regional security and other problems on southern Africa. On Namibia, Dr Crocker said the United States' main concern was the disengagement of Cuban troops so that there was a cease-fire to allow a climate of discussion on the Namibian independence question. [words indistinct] Dr Crocker said he was optimistic over the prospect for a cease-fire on the Namibia problem. Dr Crocker has gone on to Tanzania.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Message Urges Frelimo 'Brothers' To Surrender

MB310553 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese 1700 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Message "to Mozambique brothers who are still in the Frelimo army" — date and place of issue not given]

[Text] Brothers, the war is over for you. The war is indeed over for you. Frelimo is declining. Frelimo has already lost. Today, we can say that there is no longer a Frelimo army. There are only a few isolated units with neither logistical support nor the will to fight, and many of their elements are already either killed or wounded.

Only in the towns can one still see full battalions or companies, and these units are starving and lack the will to fight. Brothers, Frelimo is finished. Frelimo has already surrendered to the South Africans. Samora has lost and has even become a traitor to his own ideas. Frelimo is thus ending without glory, having been defeated by the popular fighters, the guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance.

In the countryside and in the towns the Frelimo soldier is only the instrument of the crimes of the party, killing his brothers and the people in accordance with party orders. As his reward for the beatings that he inflicts on his own brothers, he faces hunger. Today, only your own family is suffering. Run away today, for you are on the brink of defeat. Frelimo is already surrendering.

Many brothers have over the past few weeks deserted Machel's army. They have seen that Frelimo has already lost and is surrendering. Last week, Samora sent 17 containers of goods which he robbed from the people to a house in Portugal which he bought when he was there in October. Machel's personal aides de camp have already gone to Portugal to prepare a secure future home for Samora after he abandons and flees the country.

Frelimo is finished. Nobody has been able to defeat the people's force. Thousands of brothers are either surrendering to our forces with their weapons, or are reporting to our bases throughout the country. Now, it is Machel's army which is completely defeated. In radio messages between each other, Frelimo field commanders and generals now regard the war as lost . They say that it is no longer necessary to fight on.

This is Frelimo's end. It is Machel's end. Brothers, it is not worth dying now that freedom is at hand. Machel has surrendered to the South Africans because he no longer has either the troops or the army to fight for him. Machel wants a few more months to send the remainder of his property and money abroad.

Brothers, it is not worth dying, just to allow one person to live in exile abroad. Neither the Russians, nor the guest workers, nor the mercenaries have been able to hold back the people's force. In towns, one can already witness the disarray of the guest workers.

Do not die for Frelimo. We do not want your future to be doomed, brothers; you have been misled. Now it is the hour of decision. It is the time to save yourself. Frelimo has lost. Samora has surrendered. Come over to our base. Contact our fighters. You will be welcomed by the people. Join us in victory. Frelimo is dying. Samora has surrendered.

SOUTH AFRICA

Prime Minister Announces Disengagement in Angola

MB311335 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1330 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] House of Assembly, Jan 31, SAPA — South Africa today began disengaging its forces in Angola, the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, announced in Parliament.

Speaking during the no-confidence debate, Mr Botha said the government's decision to implement its ceasefire offer made last year had been taken on the basis of assurances received from the United States Government during the latest round of discussions in Cape Town last week.

"...I wish now to confirm the Republic of South Africa's decision to begin disengaging its forces in Angola with effect from today," the prime minister said.

The success of a troop disengagement and ultimately a ceasefire, however, depended on the behaviour of all parties. "Necessary

steps must, and indeed will, be taken to ensure that our decision is not exploited at the expense of the security of the in habitants of Sosuth West Africa," Mr Botha said.

The Government believed it was possible to achieve "a climate of increased security" in the territory and was prepared to negotiate practical arrangements to ensure this was given every chance of success. "To achieve this objective, trilateral discussions between the Republic of South Africa, the United States of America and Angola are not excluded," Mr Botha said. "However, the problems of South-West Africa will not be resolved simply by stopping the war." The people of SWA/Namibia had to demonstrate their willingness to produce a viable solution.

Mr Botha said he and the U.S. under secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, had met representatives of the SWA/Namibian internal parties in Cape Town last week. He had told the SWA/Namibian representatives that if a choice had to be made between the interests of South Africa and those of the territory, he would give priority to those of the republic. "I also said that the Republic of South Africa is not longer prepared to shoulder the tremendous financial burden of South West Africa alone."

The prime minister said he believed the SWA/Namibian leaders he had met were now under no illusion about the government's determination to resolve the territory's independence question "one way or another and as soon as possible."

"I therefore trust that South Africa's position is perfectly clear. It is up to the political leaders of SWA/Namibia to decide what they are going to do and to do so urgently."

Mr Botha said South Africa had done everything in its power to bring about a peaceful settlement in the border area between the territory and Angola. Disappointed with attempts to find a solution through the United Nations, Pretoria had hoped to establish peace through direct talks with the Luanda government in Cape Verde in December last year.

"These hopes were, however, dashed when it became evident that the M.P.L.A. government was not prepared to stop SWAPO's terrorist activities. Nevertheless, the Republic of South Africa continued its efforts for peace and 15 December, 1983, informed the secretary general (of the U.N) that it would be prepared to begin a disengagement of forces on 31 January 1984 on the understanding that this gesture would be reciprocated by the Angolan Government, which would assure that its own forces, SWAPO and the Cubans would not exploit the resulting situation, in particular in regard to actions which might threaten the security of the inhabitants of South West Africa/Namibia," Mr Botha said. It was this offer South Africa had decided now to put into effect.

Crocker Reportedly Conveyed Message From Angolans

MB300821 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, says he conveyed a special message from Angola to the South African Government during his visit to Cape Town for talks on South-West Africa.

On his arrival in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, Dr Crocker was asked to confirm reports in South African newspapers that he had delivered a message from the Angolan Government. He said he thought the answer was essentially yes. Dr Crocker gave no details, but pointed out that his visit to South Africa had followed talks in the Cape Verde Islands between American and Angolan officials.

Dr Crocker described his talks in South Africa as constructive, and said that although he had no announcement to make, the talks had definitely been useful. He confirmed that the point of his mission to southern Africa was to defuse the protracted conflict situation in South-West Africa. The immediate focus of his efforts was to reduce violence so that all parties concerned could participate in negotiations with the greatest of confidence.

After talks with President Kaunda of Zambia, Dr Crocker will also visit Tanzania and Mozambique before traveling to Europe for negotiations with the five-nation Western Contact Group on South-West Africa. He said that during his visit he would give the American view on South-West Africa and consult with officials. Dr Crocker said the United States valued the Zambian viewpoint and had kept in close contact with the Zambian Government on the current negotiations. Dr Kaunda told Dr Crocker later that the United States held the key to reducing strife in South-West Africa and bringing change to the territory.

United States Given Assurances on Nuclear Sales

MB310913 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] South Africa has given the United States some assurances concerning nuclear technology. Pretoria says it will not sell nuclear technology or materials to other countries for the purposes of making nuclear weapons. Any technology sold will also be subject to atomic energy safeguards. These assurances have been given by the executive head of the Atomic Energy Corporation, Dr J. de Villiers.

He says local developments in the field of nuclear technology had been causing concern among the international nuclear community. He says there have been fears that South Africa might step outside the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty, which it has refused to sign. De Villiers says South Africa will stay in line through nuclear suppliers' group guidelines.

Indian Party's Backing of Elections Scored

MB301800 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] A new South African political grouping has come in for criticism — the All-Indian Solidarity Party, which was formed at the weekend. Now it is coming under fire, particularly over its backing for elections, rather than a referendum, for the Indian community. Carmel Ricard reports:

[Ricard] Solidarity is worse than the South African Indian Council, says the top Indian Congress executive member (Nehru Ram Gavin). He says this is because while Solidarity acknowledges that there is a real possibility the community is against the new constitution, it does not intend testing the will of the people. (Ram Gavin) was commenting on the decision of Solidarity, as articulated by its interim chairperson Pat Poovalingham, to opt for an election rather than a referendum. The Progressive Federal Party's spokesperson on Indian affairs, Pier Cronje, told me that he too found it a strange decision. It seems Solidarity is simply ducking the issue, he said. Only if there is a referendum will members of the proposed Indian chamber be able to claim that they have any kind of credibility among the community they will be claiming to represent.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Meets Crocker, Criticizes U.S. RSA Policy

MB300908 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has said South Africa has escalated its efforts to destabilize Frontline States since the United States reiterated its policy of constructive engagement with the Pretoria regime some months ago.

(?Stating this at the) start of private talks with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Chester Crocker, at State House, Dr Kaunda said the Pretoria regime had aggravated its aggression against Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Zambia since Mr Crocker's last reemphasis of America's policy of constructive engagement with South Africa in Lusaka some months ago. The policy holds that positive change in South Africa and Namibia can only be attained by (?greater amounts) of social, political, and economic dialogue with the Pretoria regime.

The president reminded Mr Crocker, who arrived in Lusaka last night from South Africa, that the United States was [word indistinct] to the future solution of the Namibian independence question, and asked the Reagan administration to work towards this end. He said that while Zambia was determined to see peace prevail in Namibia, this could not be at the cost of a free and independent Namibia. Zambia, Dr Kaunda said, stands for [word indistinct] relations with both the United States and Moscow. He exprressed great admiration for former Republican President Richard Nixon's ability to [words indistinct] and said that both had been a major step toward ensuring the peace of all mankind.

In reply Mr Crocker said that the United States was determined to ensure an end to the current bloodshed that has characterized Namibia's independence struggle, while ensuring the establishment of a government created by [words indistinct] of all South African citizens in South Africa. He said America wants to see southern Africa become a peaceful region, but added that its method in this direction may differ with Zambia's.

Meanwhile President Kaunda has hailed United States food aid to Zambia. The president told Mr Crocker that Zambia was grateful for the American assistance that she had received after the last 2 years of drought. He described relations between Zambia and the United States as very good.

Kaunda Says Delay on Namibia Builds Soviet Influence

MB310458 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda said the delay by Western powers in granting independence to Namibia for fear of communism was a sure way of inviting Soviet influence in the territory. Welcoming a three-man West German parliamentary delegation at State House today, Dr Kaunda said laying conditions before granting independence for the oppressed people of Namibia was unfair because the right of choice of what ideology to follow was a prerogative of each sovereign state. The president challenged the West's moral influence to prevent communist influence in southern Africa while supporting apartheid in South Africa. He urged West Germany to help solve two outstanding problems in southern Africa, namely South Africa's apartheid policies and the linkage of Namibia's independence to the Cuban troop pull-out from Angola.

The delegation was accompanied to State House by the West German ambassador in Zambia, Guenter Wasserberg.

Contact Group's Results Said 'Not Encouraging'

MB310524 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba has said although the Frontline States appreciate the work being done by the Western Contact Group of five, its results were not encouraging. Mr Mulemba was speaking when a three-man West German parliamentary team called on him at Freedom House. He said that Zambia did not see any logic in the linkage of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to the Namibian independence issue. [words indistinct] relations between Zambia and West Germany, adding that Zambia appreciated support that country was giving not only to Zambia but the whole of Africa. And the leader of the delegation, Mr Alwin Bruck, told Mr Mulemba that his delegation did not support the linkage of Cuban troops to the Namibian independence. He also said that as long as apartheid was in South Africa, there was not going to be peace in the region.

Mundia Discusses Drought with UN Official

MB310756 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The government has voiced its concern over the dwindling rainfall in Zambia and the rest of southern Africa which threatens the sub-region with continued drought. Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia said the subcontinent was in a grip of fear and signs were that it would experience a third consecutive year of the dry spell.

Speaking in his office when the deputy executive director of the United Nations food program, (Salahdin Ahmed), called on him today, Mr Mundia said the drought has frustrated efforts of Zambian farmers to increase food production. He said over the past two years the country had experienced severe food shortages. The government was now in the process of working out long-term austerity measures through the introduction of irrigation as an alternative source of farming water. This would be done on a communal basis.

The Rome-based World Food Program executive is on a visit to Zambia and was accompanied to the prime minister's office by other United Nations agency staff.

ZIMBABWE

Government's Mineral Agreement With USSR Assailed

MB301227 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Well, as usual, our glorious leader, Robert Mugabe, has managed to fool us yet again. We told you a couple of months ago that we had learned that Mugabe was to travel, pretty much at his own request, to the Soviet Union at the end of this month — today. Well, the entire venture has been put off once again, at whose request this time we do not know, and Mugabe will only be going to Moscow later this year.

In keeping with the nature of the great socialist brotherhood, the two countries were to sign an agreement on trade while Mugabe was in Moscow. However, in light of his change of mind, the agreement was signed nonetheless in Harare on 18 January.

Now comes the sting in the tail. Are you listening, Mr Reagan? Under the terms of the agreement, Zimbabwe is to supply Moscow with three minerals, coal, chrome, and the lithium mineral (tesalite), of which Zimbabwe is the world's leading producer of the highest quality. This mineral, (tesalite), has an extremely high resistance to heat, and one of its primary uses is in the space industry. Any decline of the supply of (tesalite) would seriously hamper the American space program, and it is probably just this that the Kremlin has in mind. Given the prevailing mood at Paradise Lost, Mugabe is probably not unaware of the harm he is doing America either. The regime-controlled Mineral Market Corporation in Harare would be handling the movement of (tesalite), either on a direct-sale or barter basis, and we can see the Russians negotiating themselves all sorts of profit from this. And what do we hope to receive in return from Moscow? More Eastern-bloc tractors with no spares, more guns, more Communist literature, more training for our secret police, more rhetoric, more socialist brotherhood, but probably nothing more.

Rapid Deployment Unit Said Being Built in Harare

MB271215 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] A rapid deployment unit is being built in Harare out of the best that the presidential guard have to offer. The unit will be used to combat dissidence in Harare proper, and will be something along the lines of (DSAP) SWAT teams used during the war. At the same time, the Harare municipality has apparently agreed to sell for a song the lands of the Harare Sports Club and the Royal Harare Golf Club to the regime. A Yugoslavian company, Energoproject, has been invited to build a huge barracks and training area on this land for the Zimbabwe National Army.